CMP-SPRCP-75-37

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

September 8-12, 1975

U.I.C.C.
NOV 6 1975
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

206

CMP-SPRCP-75-37

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 5930-5934
September 8-12, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the western hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

NATIONAL

COMMENTS ON "WATER MARGIN"

Lu Hsün Has Criticized Well the Water-Margin - by Liang Hsiao 1

RECYCLING OF WASTE PRODUCTS

Turn Junk into Treasure and Build Our Country Through Diligence and Frugality 8

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Accelerated Development of China's Chemical Fertilizer Industry Leads to Marked Increase in Output 11

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

Page

RURAL HOSPITALS

Central China Rural Hospital Earns Wide Acclaim 15

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Road Maintenance Workers at 4,700 Meters Above Sea Level 17

SMALL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLANTS

Small Chemical Fertilizer Plant in East China County 19

AGRO-TECHNICAL STATIONS

Agro-Technical Station Serves Production in Hunan Province 20

HAILSTORMS

North China Production Brigade Fights Unusual Hailstorms by Collective Effort 22

GOOD HARVESTS

Chekiang Gathers Rich Rice Harvest Along China's Ancient Canal . . . 24

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Charge d'Affaires A.I. Sambira Canisius Gives Banquet for Burundi National Football Delegation 26

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests 27

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Gives Film Reception 28

Ethiopian National Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 28

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Fuyo Group Delegation 29

Supreme People's Court President Meets Japanese Lawyers Goodwill Delegation 29

Chinese Society of Agronomy Delegation Welcomed in Japan 30

Page

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Peking 31

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Honored at Peking Reception 32

MALAYSIA

Intensified Soviet-US Rivalry for Sea Hegemony Revealed in Malaysian Paper 34

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet "Materialization of Relaxation" Means Stepping Up of War Preparations, Points Out Jen-min Jih-pao 35

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets and Fetes Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi and Other Vietnamese Comrades 37

NATIONAL

UNIFICATION AND DEFENSE

The development of a Multinational State under the Reign of Emperor Wu of Han As Viewed from Chang Ch'ien's Intercourse with the Western Region - by Lo Chien-yu 38

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Build a Strong and Effective Leading Body 45

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Run Well the Communist College Along the Brilliant Road Charted by Chairman Mao 49

TAIWAN

Deputy Leader of Taiwan Provincial Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking 53

Peking Banquet in Honor of Taiwan Provincial Sports Delegation 53

TIBET

Tibetan People To Celebrate 10th Anniversary of Founding of Autonomous Region 55

Page

PETROCHEMICAL WORKS

Shanghai Builds General Petro-Chemical Works 57

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

South China Province Builds More Hydro-Electric Power Stations 59

SHIPBUILDING

Shanghai Shipbuilders Achieve New Successes 61

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

South China Prefecture Develops Local Industries 61

TECHNICIAN FOR PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Tsinghua University Trains Technicians for People's Communes 63

MUSIC

Amateur Music Creation in Shensi Province 64

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Hanoi 66

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Pavilion Day Reception Held at Algiers International Fair 66

Chinese PLA Veterans Delegation Back in Peking from Algeria 67

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Feted in Peking 67

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Canadian Friends 68

CHINA AND GREECE

New Chinese Ambassador to Hellenic Republic Leaves Peking for Post 68

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 68

Page

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Herbal Medicine Study Team 69

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Pakistan Ambassador to China 69

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Vice Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home 70

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives Reception 70

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese National Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home 71

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to Seventh Special UN Session Arrives in New York 71

CHINA AND US

US Congressional Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home 72

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Closes in San Francisco 72

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Minister of Education Fetes Venezuelan Minister of Education 74

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Democratic Republic of Vietnam Ambassador Gives Film Reception 74

NATIONAL

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

This Book Is Worth Reading 76

COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Resist Corruption by the Capitalist Principle of Commodity Exchange 81

Page

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Investigation and Study Represent an Important Link for Combining Theory with Practice - by Chang Wen-kung 84

TIBET

Central Delegation Leaves Peking for Lhasa To Extend Greetings on Anniversary of Tibet Autonomous Region 90

TAIWAN

Peking and Taiwan Sports Delegations to Third National Games Attend Evening Party 91

OIL TERMINALS

25,000-Ton Steel-Pile Oil Terminal Built Near Shanghai 93

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

South China Prefecture Builds Small Hydroelectric Power Stations Self-Reliantly 94

ELECTRONICS

China Makes Electronic Timing Instruments for Track and Swimming Events 95

NEW MEDICINES

Shanghai Medical Research Institute Produces New Medicines 97

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Presents Credentials 98

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Friend Feted in Peking 98

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan Leave Peking for Hanoi at Head of Delegation of National United Front and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 99

Page

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Feature from Guinea-Bissau by Hsinhua Correspondents Group: Joint Operation Along River Geba 100

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Stops Over in Peking on Way to Hanoi 103

Chinese Performing Art Troupe Visits Kaesong City, Korea 103

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Water Conservancy Study Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home 104

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Pakistan Medical Delegation 105

Pakistan Medical Delegation Leader Gives Reciprocal Banquet 105

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Workers' Delegation of Communist Party of Portugal (M-L) Feted in Peking 106

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Provincial Journalist Group Feted in Peking 106

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Provincial Journalist Group of Thailand 107

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Military Attache in Peking Gives Army Day Reception 107

CHINA AND US

American Friends in Peking 108

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Photo Exhibition on Victories of Vietnam Opens in Peking 108

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Hanoi To Attend DRVN Anniversary 109

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Hanoi 110

Page

Feature Story: Visit to Building Site of Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant in North Vietnam 111

THIRD WORLD

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Third World Anti-Hegemonic Struggle Surges Ahead 113

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegate to International Symposium on Literacy Leaves Peking 116

NATIONAL

COMMENTS ON "WATER MARGIN"

On Water Margin - by Chu Fang-ming 117

LANGUAGE REFORM

Learn to Speak the Standard Spoken Language Properly for Preparedness Against War 127

"Handing the Written Language to the People" Is Needed for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat 130

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Consumer Goods Specially for the Minority Nationalities Increases in Volume 133

MILITIAWOMEN

Militiawomen on South China Frontier Island 134

BLIND PEOPLE

Blind People Work as Masseurs in Northwest China Hospital 135

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS

Agricultural Scientists in Sinkiang Integrate with Local People 136

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

School Graduates in East China Prefecture Make Agricultural Scientific Experiments 137

FERTILIZER PLANTS

Big Fertilizer Plant in Northwest China Makes New Progress 139

Page

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Early Rice Harvest on Shanghai's Outskirts 140

China Wins Good Early Rice Harvest 141

PHOTO EXHIBITIONS

National Sports Photo Exhibition Opens in Peking 143

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Australian Colleague 145

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Government Recognizes People's Republic of Bangladesh 145

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

First Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Presents Credentials 146

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Li Chiang and Huang Hua Fete Ieng Sary and Sarin Chhak 146

CHINA AND CANADA

Chief of Southam News Services of Canada Leaves Peking for Home 147

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 147

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Veterinary Workers of China, Ethiopia Prepare Veterinary Medicines 147

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Acrobats Leave Finland 148

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Party Leader Receives Chinese Friendship Visiting Group 149

Page

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 149

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Romanian Youth Table Tennis Team 150

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Geneva for Home 150

CHINA AND THAILAND

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Thai Provincial Journalist Group 151

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Minister of Education and Other Venezuelan Guests 151

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Leaders Greet Vietnamese Leaders on DRVN Founding Anniversary 152

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Greetings on Vietnamese People's Glorious Day 154

Peking Reception Marks 30th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN 156

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Calls on South Vietnamese Delegation to 30th DRVN National Day 157

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Lays Wreath at Mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh 158

Vietnamese Leaders Receive Chinese Delegation 158

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Government Maritime Transport Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Peking for Home 159

NATIONAL

COMMENTS ON "WATER MARGIN"

The "Poem of Rebellion" Is Not Rebellious - by Kao Pin 160

A Brief Introduction to Comments Made on the Water Margin Since Liberation and Up to the Great Cultural Revolution - by Lao Chang 162

Page

COMMUNIST LABOR COLLEGE

Foster Revolutionary Ideas, and Get Hold of Skills for Production 165

LANGUAGE REFORM

We Should Speak on the Reform of the Written Language - by Ni Lung-jen and Others 169

ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY IN ANTI-JAPANESE WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: In Commemoration of 30th Anniversary of Victory in War of Resistance Against Japan 173

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Red Flag Journal Article Criticizes Lin Piao's Traitorous Philosophy 177

ASTRONOMY

Peking Astronomical Observatory Discovers a New Star 180

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China County Reaps Record Early Rice Harvest 181

TREE PLANTING

East China Province's New Achievements in Tree Planting 182

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Conductor Leaves Peking for South China 184

Aystralian Landscape Painting Exhibition Opens in Peking 184

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Welcomes China's Recognition 186

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Rowing Team Leaves London for Home 186

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Fishery Delegation Leaves Peking for Canada 187

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Director of Hsinhua News Agency Fetes Japanese Friends 187

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Peking 188

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Wang Yao-ting Leaves for Sweden and Switzerland at Head of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Delegation 191

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leader Speaks at Special UN General Assembly Session 192

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Addresses UN General Assembly Special Session 196

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Minister of Education Leaves Peking for Shanghai 206

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh Gives Reception in Warm Celebration of 30th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN 206

DRVN Consulate-General in Three Chinese Cities Give National Day Receptions and Banquet 209

SOVIET-US RIVALRY

Fierce Soviet-US Contention for Control of Oil Transport Line 210

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 8, 1975 No. 5930

****
* NATIONAL *
****

COMMENTS ON "WATER MARGIN"

Lu Hsün Has Criticized Well the Water Margin

- study of the "Evolution of Rascals"

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 30, 1975)

What kind of work is Water Margin after all? There have been all sorts of opinions in the past hundreds of years. In the "Evolution of Rascals" in the Three Leisures, Lu Hsün pointed out, "It has been very clearly set out in the Water Margin that since they do not oppose the emperor, they accept the amnesty as soon as the army arrives, and suppress the other bandits for the state -- bandits who do not 'implement justice for heaven.' They are vassals after all." This has incisively pointed out its vital issue. This is the correct appraisal of the Water Margin through the use of the Marxist method of class analysis.

Lu Hsün Had Criticized Well the "Water Margin" Primarily Because He Had Grasped Such a Basic Question As Its "Opposition to the Corrupt Ministers and Not the Emperor"

Right from the beginning, the Water Margin eulogizes the Sung Dynasty of the House of Chao, saying, "No emperors of ancient times can be compared to the then reigning emperor." "Peace reigned under heaven and there was no trouble anywhere." The contradictions and struggle between the 108 men on Liangshan and the "six bandits" including Kao Ch'iu and Ts'ai Ching arose only because the corrupt minister did mischief, Imperial Envoy Hung "mistakenly released the fiends," Kao Ch'iu rose to full power and "oppressed the loyal and virtuous." Under the writer's pen, this

struggle is, in essence, not the revolution made by the broad masses of peasants to oppose the entire landlord class headed by the emperor, but only the struggle between the "loyal and virtuous" and the corrupt ministers. When the corrupt ministers deceived the emperor and did evil, Sung Chiang and the others were driven into joining the Liangshan rebels and "taking temporary abode" at the water margin. As soon as the emperor learned the truth and issued an imperial decree to grant amnesty, they abandoned Liangshan, "pledged allegiance" to the imperial court and "the heroes from then on turned loyal and virtuous." When these "loyal and virtuous" men did their utmost for the "great Sung Dynasty" and has rendered meritorious services in vanquishing Fang La, the emperor gave a celebration banquet and offered them official posts and ranks. After they were incriminated by the corrupt ministers with trumped-up charges out of jealousy, the emperor again "traveled to Liangshan in his dream" to redress the miscarriage of justice for them. He built temples for them and installed them as feudal lords.

It is precisely through this main line that the Water Margin repeatedly tells people that the emperor was "the wisest and most august." "Those who made trouble under heaven and disrupted the state, the family and the people" were actually the corrupt ministers. It seems that as long as we pledge allegiance to the emperor, oppose the corrupt ministers and rely on several "good officials," all contradictions can be wiped out and all problems can be solved. The feudal man of letters Chin Sheng-t'an rebuked the Water Margin for talking sheer nonsense by saying that "there is no evil that is not attributed to the imperial court and no credit that is not attributed to the outlaws." In fact, there is "no credit that is not attributed to the emperor" in the Water Margin which vigorously affirms and defends the feudal imperial court.

The basic question of revolution is the question of political power. "The emperor reigned supreme in the feudal state, appointing officials in charge of the armed forces, the law courts, the treasury and state granaries in all parts of the country and relying on the landed gentry as the mainstay of the entire system of feudal rule." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") Therefore, all the government officials in feudal society were, basically speaking, the tools of the landlord class for exercising dictatorship over the peasants, while the emperor was their general representative and general backer. Opposing the corrupt ministers alone basically could not solve the problem. Whether or not they were bold enough to oppose the emperor and direct the spearhead of struggle at the state apparatus of the dictatorship of the landlord class until the old dynasty was overthrown had all along been the focus of the two-line struggle in the peasants' uprisings.

In the history of China, from the first great peasants' uprising led by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang who cried aloud, "Are emperors, marquises, generals and ministers of a special breed" that set up the "Chang and Ch'u" regimes to Fang La who "adopted the title of his reign" and "faced south and proclaimed himself emperor," they had all waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary ruling class, revealed the dauntless spirit of daring to dismount the emperor, and represented the revolutionary line in

the peasants' uprising. Contrary to this, the Water Margin describes the emperor and the imperial court as a "benevolent" thing representing the interests of all the people, including those of the peasants, and replaces the class struggle between the peasants and the landlords with the contradiction between the "loyal and the virtuous" on the one hand and the corrupt ministers on the other. This has basically obliterated the principal contradictions of the feudal society and the class attributes of the feudal states, spread illusions for the emperor and "good officials," benumbed the revolutionary consciousness of the peasants, and wiped out the peasants' struggle to seize political power. It is precisely in this sense that we speak of the propagation of opposition to the corrupt ministers alone without opposing the emperor in the Water Margin as a revisionist and capitulationist line in the peasants' uprisings.

Lu Hsün Had Criticized Well the "Water Margin" Also Because He Had Further Revealed Its Reactionary Nature in Eulogizing the Capitulationist Faction and Propagating Capitulationism

Although the Water Margin has depicted many episodes of "stirring up confusion" and "offending against the superiors," since they were not directed against the "emperor," these acts of "stirring up confusion" and "offending against the superiors," as Lu Hsün said, "were absolutely not any 'rebellion' but only minor disturbances" and had to end in capitulation. Sung Chiang and his men had precisely behaved in this way. Sung Chiang "studied Confucianism when he was young and had mastered civil duties when he grew up." He was actually a member of the camp of the landlord class. His struggle against Kao Ch'iu was nothing but the struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class. Therefore, the first important thing he did after he became the No. 1 at Liangshan was to change the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" into the "Loyalty and Justice Hall" and alter Ch'ai Kai's line of "assembling together for justice" and persistently starting uprisings into the capitulationist line with "everyone embracing loyalty and justice at heart and jointly rendering meritorious services to the state." Another important deed of his, after the arrange ment of positions at Liangshanpo, was the desire to contact the emperor through the back door under the pretext of going to the Eastern Capital to observe the display of lanterns, ask for "an imperial decree to grant amnesty" and translate the long-fostered wish of capitulation into an auction. Although several battles were won after this, thus reflecting the resistance and struggle of the opponents to capitulation within the Liangshan insurgent troops, the capitulationist faction had already gained the upper hand at that time and such resistance and struggle could only become the capital for Sung Chiang to bargain with the government. The reactionary nature of the landlord class, the slavish idea of loyalty to the emperor, and the despicable desire of "giving his wife the title of nobility and his son protection" prompted Sung Chiang to actively accept amnesty under the victorious situation of twice vanquishing T'ung Kuan and defeating Kao Ch'iu three times, thus forfeiting the revolutionary cause of Liangshan. He volunteered to go and attack Fang La, and sanguinarily massacred the insurgent peasants. The process of the evolution of Sung Chiang and company from their not opposing the emperor to their acceptance

of amnesty and suppression of revolution as revealed by Lu Hsün has enabled us to see even more clearly that those who practice revisionism will inevitably become the capitulationist faction and the vassals and accomplices of the reactionaries. This is a law of class struggle.

The advocation of amnesty and propagation of capitulation in the Water Margin are focally revealed in the frantic eulogy of Sung Chiang, the ringleader of the capitulationist faction. In order to bring out Sung Chiang, the Water Margin depicts him as the most important heroic figure and goes so far as to make Ch'ao Kai, the leader of the revolution in the early period at Liangshan, "return to heaven at an early date" and exclude Ch'ao Kai from the 108 men. It deliberately smears Li K'uei, who represents those opposing capitulation, and vilifies his heroic image. What is especially malicious is that it propagates that "the day Sung Chiang was rewarded and promoted was also the time Fang La was tortured and hacked to death. The good and the evil will be recompensed sooner or later." The sacrifice of Fang La is used as a contrast to embellish Sung Chiang who betrayed the others and capitulated in pursuit of high ranks and great wealth and to libel the heroes who persistently waged struggles and died a heroic death. The death of Sung Chiang depicted at the end of the Water Margin is actually caused by the struggle between the two factions within the landlord class and is also the ignominious end of lackeys and vassals, but the writer sends the lackey "to heaven," deifies the vassal and turns Sung Chiang into the God of Earth at Liangshanpo "worshipped by the people." "He has become a god to be worshipped in the temple, and the history of ten thousand years sings the praises of the hero." This is a song of praise dedicated to Sung Chiang in the Water Margin. With such a conclusion, how can it be said to be "a critique of capitulationism"?

In short, the book Water Margin is good because it has depicted the entire process of capitulation, thus enabling people to understand what is the capitulationist faction. It is useful teaching material by negative example for the revolutionary people, but definitely not any "epic" of the peasants' uprising or "textbook" of the peasants' revolution. Starting from his reactionary stand, Chin Sheng-t'an had cut away more than twenty chapters from the Water Margin. Lu Hsün was very dissatisfied with this because with this section cut away, "the honesty of the original work" was lost, thus concealing Sung Chiang's repulsive features in practicing capitulationism.

Lu Hsün Had Criticized Well the "Water Margin" Also Because He Had Analyzed the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius As the Ideological Source of Capitulationism

Lu Hsün pointed out that the thing used by the Confucianists and the gallants to suppress people was "heaven." "Gallantry has gradually disappeared and the bandits have arisen, but they are also the gallants. Their banner is 'implementing justice for heaven'." This has further revealed that Sung Chiang and his ilk are the gallants as well as Confucianists. The source of "implementing justice for heaven" lies in the Confucian theory of the "mandate of heaven."

From the advocation of the "cyclic movement of the laws of heaven," through the rise of the Sung Dynasty because of demand and "the receipt of the stone tablet bearing the mandate of heaven" found in the Loyalty and Justice Hall and finally to the "assembly of gods at Liaoerhwa," a black line of the "mandate of heaven" runs through the Water Margin, and everything is attributed to the designation of "heaven" and "gods." Sung Chiang had precisely acted in accordance with the three volumes of divine books given him by the mystical goddess of paradise, put forth the flag of "implementing justice for heaven" at Liangshan, changed it to the banner of "obeying the mandate of heaven" and "defending the country" after his capitulation, played the role of "celestial troops" to fight against Fang La who did not "implement justice for heaven," and acted as the "vanguard" of counter-revolution. His various kinds of despicable hush-hush activities to practice revisionism and capitulationism were all carried out under the name of "heaven." He used "heaven" "as tiger skin to wrap himself up so as to intimidate the others." Whoever wanted to rebel against the reactionaries was considered "going against the laws of heaven."

Then, what kind of trash was Sung Chiang's "implementation of justice for heaven" after all? This "heaven" certainly was not anything like the "yellow sky" of the peasant class used by the Yellow Turban Rebels to replace the "blue sky" of the reactionary classes. The content of Sung Chiang's implementation of justice for heaven was what the mystical goddess of paradise pointed out to him, "As the chieftain, you should embrace loyalty and justice, as a subject, you should defend the country and bring peace to the people." Put in the concrete, this was: as the chieftain of Liangshanpo, he should practice the way of "loyalty and justice" for the emperor; after he had accepted amnesty and declared himself a vassal, he should "show loyalty" to the "state" of the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao and quell those "people" who "did not practice loyalty or filial piety" and dared to revolt. In a word, that was the promotion of the trash of loyalty, filial piety, integrity and righteousness.

Starting from Confucius and Mencius' theory of the "mandate of heaven," Tung Chung-shu had put forth the fallacies that "prayers can be made to heaven for the three bonds in the ways of the emperor" and that "heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not." The scholars devoted to the study of the classics with a rational approach in the Sung Dynasty again spoke of the three bonds and the five constant virtues as the eternal "laws of heaven." In this way, the feudal moral principles and ethics such as loyalty, filial piety, integrity and righteousness were worshipped as the will of "heaven" which everyone had to abide by.

It can thus be seen that the "implementation of justice for heaven" publicized in the Water Margin was the practice of the "laws of heaven" such as loyalty, filial piety, integrity and justice. With "loyalty and justice" as its core, it called for the practice of loyalty to the emperor and justice to friends. Justice in turn should be subordinated to and serve loyalty. Kao Ch'iu's many crimes were actually committed under the indulgence and with the connivance of Hui Tsung of Sung. However, under the prerequisite of "loyalty," the emperor was invariably embellished as

the "wisest and most august ruler." One could only rebel against Kao Ch'iu but absolutely not against the emperor. In this way, the corrupt ministers and the emperor were arbitrarily separated.

Between Sung Chiang and Li K'uei, one was the ringleader of capitulationist faction, while the other was the representative of revolutionary faction. They should be incompatible with each other just like fire and water. However, once "justice" was cast forth, they formed a so-called sworn brotherhood, and in the violent conflicts, Li K'uei was always made to yield and submit to and "obey his elder brother." It was precisely under the slogan of "loyalty and justice" that Sung Chiang made prisoners of the Liangshan revolutionaries and forced them to capitulate with him until they were all wiped out. This is a painful lesson which the revolutionary people must always remember.

The Water Margin has precisely used "loyalty" to wipe out the antagonism between the peasant and landlord classes under the moving words of "loyalty and patriotism," and used "justice" to nullify the two-line struggle at Liangshan through sworn brotherhood characterized by "fraternal justice." In the "words" "narrating the good points of Liangshanpo alone," it has publicized that "all quarters share the same boundary and people with different surnames live like one family" and that princes, descendants of immortals, hunters, fishermen and even servants who struggle to seek redress "on the whole call one another brother" and "feast and enjoy themselves together." Liangshan which was full of contradictions and struggles had virtually become a "place without discrepancies" and a "heavenly kingdom of love." What kind of "peasants' revolutionary thinking" and "utopia socialism" is this? It is entirely the reactionary theory of human nature of the landlord class, the symbolization of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocating that "all men are brothers" and the "old cant" of "loving one another -- falling into each other's arms regardless of distinctions of sex or estate -- a universal orgy of reconciliation" criticized by Engels! ("Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy") The actual condition was what Lu Hsün had exposed, "The people at Liangshanpo did not treat all people as brothers." ("Letter to Yao Ke") Didn't Li K'uei tell Sung Chiang in the face that he "is also an unfair man"? In class society, the interrelations of people are all class relations. Friendship and equality that stand above classes basically do not exist. Propagation of these things is equal to propagating the theory of reconciliation of class struggle.

The "Evolution of Rascals" was written in 1929, the third year after the defeat of the great revolution. At that time, the Kuomintang reactionaries encircled and attacked the Red revolutionary base on the one hand and on the other hand they frantically persecuted the revolutionary people on all fronts in the country. Ch'en Tu-hsiu and the like who had for a long time upheld capitulationism even more frantically advocated liquidationism at that time and completely betrayed the revolution. Within the revolutionary ranks, there were also some people who rebelled and capitulated to the enemies. They "either sent letters to impart secret information or helped the government officials to arrest people." With a steadfast revolutionary stand, Lu Hsün pointed out, "The failure of the revolution was probably due to the infiltration of the speculators, or

corrosion from within." ("General Observation on the Eradication of Communism" in "Three Leisures") He made use of the method of class analysis and through comments on the Water Margin, he effectively repudiated those shameless renegades who were willing to serve as lackeys. It was a militant manifesto in criticism of the capitulationist faction at that time and we still feel it very warm and correct when we read it today.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The study of Lu Hsün's comments on the Water Margin, the use of the Marxist viewpoint to reveal Sung Chiang's real features in practicing revisionism and the criticism of the essence of the Water Margin for publicizing the capitulationist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to enable the people to recognize the capitaulationist faction are of tremendous and far-reaching significance toward combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

RECYCLING OF WASTE PRODUCTS

Turn Junk into Treasure and Build Our Country Through Diligence and Frugality

- commentary by NCNA correspondent -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1975)

(NCNA August 2, 1975) In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of the people of our country consciously resisted the corruption by bourgeois ideas, carried forward the revolutionary tradition of braving hard and bitter struggles, seriously implemented Chairman Mao's policy of building the country through diligence and frugality, actively unfolded activities to collect old and cast-off material resources and gained greater results. Since this year, there has been some increase in the scrap steel and iron, raw materials for paper making and non-ferrous metals of various kinds collected in the country compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The accumulation of small amounts result in huge quantity and small resources pooled together can accomplish big things. The timely collection of all kinds of cast-off and old material resources scattered in all walks of life and corners so as to turn them from junk into treasure, transform disadvantages into advantages, and make maximum use of things is an important measure for implementing the policy of building the country through diligence and frugality. It is also of great significance to the economy of raw and semi-processed materials, and toward aiding and supporting industrial and agricultural production, safeguarding environmental sanitation, and guarding against what is disadvantageous to the public.

Marx had pointed out that "the discharges in the process of production (i.e., the waste material in the process of production) would be turned into a new productive element in the same industrial unit or in another industrial unit." The so-called cast-off or old material resources are in fact articles that have not entirely lost their use value in the process of consumption by people in production or livelihood. One ton of scrap steel and iron could be refined into 800 kilograms of fine steel, and one ton of waste rubber could produce 790 kilograms of recycled rubber. From 1956 to 1974, the cast-off or old material resources recovered through the commercial departments of the country alone amounted to a total value of 1.6 billion yuan. Among them,there were 35 million tons of scrap steel and iron, one million tons of non-ferrous metal and 11 million tons of paper-making materials. If these 35 million tons of scrap iron were used for steel-making, 28 million tons of fine steel could be made. Such steel could be rolled into products for building 280,000 kilometers of railroads, or eight million units of heavy-duty trucks of the Chieh-fang brand, or 4.17 million tractors of the Tung-fang-hung brand, or 835 million bicycles. The use of the 11 million tons of waste or old raw materials for paper-making could produce 6.7 million tons of paper, thus saving for the country over 3 million tons of caustic soda and other raw materials for paper-making. It can be seen that the full utilization of the cast-off or old material resources could create for the country plenty of material wealth.

The recovery and utilization of cast off or old material resources is not only of very great economic significance but also of tremendous political significance. It helps our people foster the revolutionary spirit of braving hard and bitter struggles and building the country through diligence and frugality. In order to implement the policy of building the country through diligence and frugality and give impetus to the practice of industry and thrift in society, the broad masses of staff members and workers engaged in the task of recovering the waste or old material resources have worked diligently. Through activities to recover waste or old material resources, recondition the old and make use of waste products, many units have changed the customary method of asking for materials, equipment and investment from the higher level, and there has emerged the new vogue of hard work and economy by doing things themselves, thus turning junk into treasure. In some factories, the staff members and workers would not purchase the equipment they could build themselves and would not replace the equipment that could be used after repairs. In some hospitals, the doctors and nurses would not waste a needle or a ball of cotton, and even the aluminum lids on the cast-off medicine bottles would be recovered for use. In some schools, the Little Red Guards would not go to or come back from school empty-handed, and they would pick up pieces of wire and string discarded on the roads. This state of affairs shows that the revolutionary tradition of braving hard and bitter struggles of the Party has been inherited, carried forward and glorified.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "to make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." Braving hard and bitter struggles and building our country through diligence and frugality is the natural political color of the proletariat, while extravagance and waste stand for the decadent style of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. In order to implement the policy of building our country through diligence and frugality, the leading bodies at various levels must take the basic line of the Party as the key link, organize the broad masses to criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticize the indulgence of the bourgeoisie in carelessness, extravagance and waste, constantly raise our understanding in the policy of braving hard and bitter struggles and building our country through diligence and frugality and embrace the new practice of looking upon extravagance and waste as a shame and taking pride in industry and thrift. Some units that have done a better job in the recovery and utilization of waste and old material resources have precisely followed this course.

From the revolutionary committee of the county down to the supply and marketing cooperatives at the basic level in the Chün county of Honan Province, there are special agents responsible for the recovery of waste products. Many cadres take the lead in pulling carts and carrying bamboo baskets to buy waste and old material resources. Most families of the commune members of the county are installed with "economy boxes" and in over 400 primary and middle schools, about 80 percent have carried out activities in the collection of waste products and the practice of working while studying. The Party committee of Tsinghua University pays attention

to strengthening the leadership in the task of recovering and utilizing waste and old material resources by means of starting education in the line, and in last year alone, it had recovered 32 tons of waste and old material resources of all descriptions. By adjusting the instruments and equipment used, the whole school could cut expenditures by 30,000 yuan for the state. The practice of many units shows that the recovery and the utilization of waste and old material resources is by no means "without prospects" but "very promising." The idea that "there is not much to gain from the recovery of waste and old material resources" has reflected that some comrades have not really appreciated the significance of the recovery of waste and old material resources and are not fully aware of the strength of the mass activities in the recovery of waste and old material resources.

Like any other task, it is necessary to mobilize the broad masses to carry out the task of recovering waste and old material resources. At present, besides the one hundred companies specialized in handling waste and old material resources in the country, in many towns and cities and industrial and mining areas, the masses are being mobilized to carry out such activities, and community purchasing stations have also been set up. In the countryside, while the supply and marketing cooperatives are designated to make purchases, many places at the same time also depend on the purchase and marketing agencies to carry out recovery work. Many units have also held exhibitions in kind to publicize the significance of the recovery and utilization of waste and old material resources in order to conduct class education and education in revolutionary tradition for the masses and criticize the bourgeois idea that "a big family or undertaking can afford a bit of waste" and the style of pampered sons. The masses of some areas have, in close coordination with the staff members and workers of the units concerned, made use of the waste water, acid and slag from the factory to extract industrial chemicals like acid and alkali. They have made use of the waste fixing solution, waste films, fragmented mirrors, and gold-containing solution and dust, to extract gold and silver. They have made use of cast-off grinding wheels to produce emery. They have made use of old cast-off shoes and leather scraps to produce organic nitrogenous fertilizer. They seek increased production through the practice of economy and have contributed their strength toward the building of socialism.

We should see that in the wake of the constant development of our national economy and scientific techniques and the constant improvement of the living standard of the people, there will be more and more cast-off and old material resources and the way to make use of them will be broader and broader. Much can be done in the recovery and comprehensive utilization of cast-off and old material resources, and we should constantly march forward in breadth and depth in this sphere.

* * *

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Accelerated Development of China's Chemical Fertilizer Industry Leads to Marked Increase in Output

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 20, 1975)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking, July 19, 1975) In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our chemical fertilizer industrial departments have more consciously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the guideline of "walking on both legs," brought into full play the role of large, medium and small chemical fertilizer enterprises and aroused the enthusiasm of all quarters, thus speeding up the development of chemical fertilizer production.

Since the beginning of this year, the output of chemical fertilizer has shown a steady rise from month to month in the whole country, and there has been a marked increase compared with the corresponding period of last year. Especially after the start of the second quarter, the daily output of chemical fertilizer has again and again broken the highest records in history, and there has appeared a new phase of stable and high yield. Up to the end of June, the output of chemical fertilizer in Liaoning, Kansu, Hupeh, Kirin, Szechwan, Hopei, Shansi, Peking, Kwangsi, Tsinghai, Sinkiang and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had exceeded over 50 percent of the annual state target for the current year. Such chemical fertilizer is being shipped to the countryside in an endless flow. It is estimated that the increase in chemical fertilizer output in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year can increase the output of food grain by over 10 billion catties or of ginned cotton by over 30 million catties.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers on the chemical fertilizer industrial front in our country continuously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. This led to the faster development of chemical fertilizer production. Simultaneously with speeding up the building of large and medium chemical fertilizer enterprises, all areas energetically ran well their small chemical fertilizer plants, thus rapidly setting up the preliminary foundation for operating the chemical fertilizer industry with a combination of large, medium and small enterprises.

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of workers have looked back over and summed up the historical experience of the development of chemical fertilizer industry. They have deeply realized that only by firmly and unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the guideline of "walking on both legs" can the chemical fertilizer industry be developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results to give effective support to agricultural production. Therefore, no matter whether they are workers of large or small plants, workers of nitrogen fertilizer plants or phosphate fertilizer plants, they have all plunged themselves into the battle for

grasping revolution and promoting production with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, in an effort to step up chemical fertilizer production and make contributions toward strengthening the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party committees at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels and the relevant leadership departments have strengthened leadership over the chemical fertilizer industry. They not only attach importance to grasping the big and medium enterprises but also energetically grasp the small enterprises. They have strengthened political and ideological work in the small chemical fertilizer enterprises, and rendered solid help in the material and technical fields.

Over 2,000 small synthetic ammonia plants, small phosphate fertilizer plants and small phosphorus mines are distributed over different parts of the country and they form an important and vigorous force in increasing chemical fertilizer production and supporting agriculture this year. These small chemical fertilizer plants call for little investment and simple technological installations. They can be built in a short time and yield quick results. Moreover, they can be run in a manner appropriate to local conditions, and procure materials locally for use on the spot. They are deeply welcomed by the broad masses and affectionately called by the members of the rural people's communes, "our specialized manure accumulation teams." At present, the production capacity of the small synthetic ammonia plants in various areas is nine times as great as that before the great cultural revolution, and their nitrogen fertilizer output has accounted for 60 percent of the total nitrogen fertilizer output in the whole country. The output of small phosphate fertilizer plants and small phosphorus mines has also amounted respectively to two-thirds and over one half of the output of the whole country.

After the establishment of the chemical fertilizer plant at Wei county, Honan Province in 1970, its workers persevered in criticizing the revisionist line in Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, thus enabling the originally designed annual production capacity of 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia to rise to 10,000 tons. Last year, this plant produced 11,000 tons of synthetic ammonia or the equivalent of over 30,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer, thus enabling 950,000 mow of arable land in the whole county to make use of the chemical fertilizer produced by this plant. This year, they are determined to produce 18,000 tons of synthetic ammonia so as to make still greater contributions toward supporting agriculture.

The synthetic ammonia plant of Ch'angt'ai county, Fukien, has vigorously launched mass movements consistently adhered to the guideline of self-reliance, and successfully made use of locally produced carbonized coal balls made of "powder coal" in place of lump coal to produce synthetic ammonia. With no additional equipment, it has raised the annual output of synthetic ammonia from the originally designed 3,000 tons to 6,000 tons. From January to June this year, this plant had produced over 3,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, equivalent to an increase of over 20 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The large and medium chemical fertilizer enterprises successively built in our country have continued to play the role of the backbone this year. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the broad masses of workers of these chemical fertilizer plants seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, launched in depth the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry and further tapped the potentialities of these enterprises.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the chemical fertilizer plant of the Lanchow Chemical Industrial Company consistently adhered to the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and launched mass movements on a large scale. Last year it had fulfilled ahead of schedule the targets set in the 4th five-year plan. This year, the workers of this plant went forward in triumph and increased the output of synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizer and other main products respectively by 15 to 21 percent in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The workers of the chemical fertilizer plant of the Kirin Industrial Chemical Company abolished superstition, emancipated themselves ideologically, and constantly effected technical reforms for the original equipment. Last year, the output of synthetic ammonia had amounted to 6.3 times the originally designed capacity. This year, through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of this plant had raised their consciousness of continued revolution, and with the leading cadres of the plant heading for the forefront of production to take up labor, conduct investigations and studies and unite and fight with the workers, the ties between the cadres and the masses had been further cemented, thus furthering the continuous development of production. In the first six months of this year, the output of both synthetic ammonia and chemical fertilizer showed some increase over the corresponding period of last year, thus realizing the fulfillment of more than half of the task of the whole year after the lapse of over half of the time.

The production plans for the current year was fulfilled in a very satisfactory manner by the Talien Chemical Plant, the Shengli Petroleum Chemical Main Factory of Shantung, the Peking Chemical Experimental Factory and the Canton Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant; the nitrogen fertilizer plants of Liuchow in Kwangsi, Penchʻi in Liaoning and of the Capital Steel Company in Peking; the phosphorus mines of Chinho in Szechwan and Chinghsiang in Hupeh; the phosphate fertilizer plants of Chʻengtu in Szechwan, Kuangming in Yunnan, Hengyang in Hunan, Luchai in Kwangsi and Fuchʻüan in Kweichow.

The development of production in the large, medium and small chemical fertilizer enterprises throughout the country presents a gratifying picture. Meanwhile, the kind of humus acid organic fertilizer developed through summing up the mass experiences in the past several years has also shown new development this year. According to incomplete statistics, over 7 million tons have been produced by different places in the first half of this year. This kind of fertilizer draws its raw material mainly from peat, lignite and efflorescent coal, which abound in our country, and after simple processing, it can be used to add fertility to the fields.

Its costs are low, its effectiveness as fertilizer is high, and its method of production is simple. It also can help improve the soil, and consequently it is able to make fast headway. At present, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the whole country are energetically popularizing and utilizing this kind of fertilizer according to local conditions. The rural people's communes and production brigades in many areas have mobilized the masses to procure and process materials locally, thus giving rise to a mass movement for fertilizer production.

* * *

RURAL HOSPITALS

Central China Rural Hospital Earns Wide Acclaim

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 27, 1975)

heart-warming letters have been pouring into a county hospital in central china's hunan province. these letters by members of rural people's communes praise the hospital's revolutionary spirit and whole-hearted service and the new doctor-patient relationship.

the chiyang county people's hospital is a general hospital with some 90 doctors and nurses and 240 beds. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hospital staff have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and served the peasants with great enthusiasm.

located in an area of rugged hills in southern hunan, the county has a population of 700,000. rapid progress has been made in rural medical work in this area since chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work was carried out throughout the country. each of the county's 83 communes now has its own clinic and all the 890 production brigades run the cooperative medical service.

mobile medical teams made up of experienced doctors and nurses from the county hospital have been touring the countryside all the year round since 1969. they have visited most of the brigades in the county. during busy farming seasons, members of the mobile medical teams bring medicines to the fields. while doing medical work, they helped improve the skills of rural medical workers and barefoot doctors.

while dr. chen shih-to of the county hospital was on a medical tour of a commune in the summer of 1974, a peasant from another commune, who suffered from toxic dysentery and was being rushed to hospital, passed through the commune. dr. chen immediately gave the patient an examination. at this moment, the patient lapsed into a coma and had a weak pulse. it would be dangerous if the patient continued to be bumped to the county hospital along the rough country road. dr. chen and commune medical workers decided to give him emergency treatment right in the commune clinic. they worked with the simple medical facilities available. disregarding fatigue, dr. chen in his fifties and the other medical workers kept vigil over the patient until he came to. after four days and nights of meticulous treatment and nursing, the patient was pulled through. when he was discharged from the clinic on the seventh day the patient said to dr. chen and the other doctors: "you are really good doctors who follow chairman mao's teachings."

to lighten the burden on the collective and the commune members, the county hospital's personnel have tried their best to prepare medicines from locally-grown herbs which are cheaper than factory-synthesized drugs and just as effective. since 1970, they have collected 5,000 tons of medicinal herbs a year and made 210 kinds of herbal drugs at the hospital's pharmaceutical plant.

acupuncture treatment and herbal medicines are now in wide use at the hospital. as a result, average medical costs for an inmate of the hospital last year was one half less than in 1965.

the chiyang county hospital often sends investigation groups to canvass the opinions of the peasants so as to improve its service. reception desks have been added in out-patient departments to receive patients from afar and answer their questions. the wards provide stoves and kitchen utensils for patients to prepare their favourite dishes if they do not like the food provided by the hospital canteen.

to help communes and their sub-divisions train medical workers and barefoot doctors, the county hospital started to run a medical school in 1969, and experienced doctors and nurses are concurrently teachers at the school. since then, more than 930 rural medical workers have been trained, half of them being barefoot doctors. now all the 2,700 barefoot doctors in the county can give acupuncture treatment and handle common and recurrent diseases with herbal drugs. they are the backbone force of rural medical and health work.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Road Maintenance Workers at 4,700 Meters Above Sea Level

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 27, 1975)

a road maintenance group in tibet has been cited as a red flag in learning from taching, china's pace-setter in industry, for its contribution to the development of the border area.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance, the jiajia road maintenance group has stayed year after year in a desolate waste and wild hills at an altitude of around 4,700 metres and has done its work superbly.

there are 118 workers in the group. all but three of them are tibetans and half are women. they are in charge of a 178-kilometre section of the highway which leads to the ari district of tibet and the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

the group was set up in 1966 in keeping with the development of tibet's socialist revolution and construction. when the workers arrived there, they found the place a virtual wilderness hemmed in by kangkar tesi mountain on one side and the yalu tsangpo river on the other, where only yaks and gazelles roam. some comrades had difficulty in breathing at that altitude because the air is cold and rarefied. only one truck and a few horse-drawn carts were available aside from some simple tools like picks and spades. the workers had to live in tents and all their provisions had to be brought in from places 100 kilometres away.

tobgyal, a serf before liberation and now leader of the road maintenance group, said to himself: "the taching workers had nothing in the beginning but the blue sky over their heads and the prairie under their feet. it was in such conditions that they turned the place into a big oilfield and has since contributed greatly to the country. there is no reason that we cannot stay here and do our job well." he often reminded his workmates of chairman mao's teaching that a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater.

through study and discussion, they come to understand the importance of their work and began to feel at home there, regarding it an honour to be able to work in difficult conditions.

in the past few years, these maintenance workers have not only kept the road in good conditions, but made it

better by straightening out sharp turns and improving road surface. though most of them had no experience in road construction, they learned it through technical study courses from the experienced few. at the required specifications of sand and rocks were not available along the road, they went deep into the mountains to find them. sometimes they had to dig half a metre deep to remove the grass and get the hard frozen soil, which was then crushed and sifted before use.

one of the maintenance teams in the group consists of four young women workers. the oldest is its leader, putse, 21. they have worked with gusto, encouraged by chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." they often take tzampa (a kind of tibetan food) and a tea kettle with them and stay out for days repairing or reconstructing road. in this way they reconstructed three kilometres of road in the past three years and was cited by the maintenance group as "iron girls" defying the inclement weather.

by the end of 1974, the maintenance group had built 68 kilometres of road and 41 culverts in re-routing certain difficult sections and saved 350,000 yuan of state investment.

workers of the group also raised cattle and sheep and grow grain and vegetables there, where nothing was planted before. it happened that one day an old worker saw a kind of grass found only in agricultural areas. this indicated that grain crops might be planted. so the group reclaimed eight hectares of land. in the past few years, they have harvested 50 tons of barley, 200 tons of fodder and 80 tons of vegetables.

when the maintenance group was set up, only three workers were literate. later, the group established an evening school to help the workers study politics and learn how to read and write. except only a few aged workers, all the rest can now read books and journals in the tibetan language. they have also written songs and other items showing how the road maintenance group has grown through hard work.

SMALL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLANTS

Small Chemical Fertilizer Plant in East China County

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1975)

a small nitrogen fertilizer plant in chuansha county in the shanghai area produced 30,000 tons last year, 37 times its designed capacity. its output for the first five months of this year was 50 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

this small county-run nitrogen fertilizer plant was built in 1959. shortly afterwards, following liu shao-chi's line, some said: "small plants entail high production costs. we'd better import fertilizer from other countries."

the revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi forced large numbers of small chinese factories to stop production before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this small nitrogen fertilizer plant was almost closed down.

since its establishment, the plant has constantly increased its production by tapping production potential and improving its equipment to meet the needs of agricultural development in the locality.

to promote agricultural production, the state repeatedly lowered the prices of chemical fertilizers. some cadres at the plant said: "the prices of aqua ammonia for industrial use are higher than those for agricultural use. we'd better make products only for industrial use."

however, most of the cadres and workers at the plant rejected the idea. they said: "ours is a socialist enterprise. we shouldn't keep our eyes on profits only. we should see to it that our political line is correct. taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor is our general principle for developing the national economy and we must persevere in supporting agriculture."

unfavourable weather in the summer of 1972 caused the early rice crop to ripen one week later than usual and the local people's communes needed a large quantity of chemical fertilizer. on hearing this, the plant mobilized its workers at once to produce more chemical fertilizer for the communes. as a result, it overfulfilled its production plan by 535 tons, 26 per cent higher than that of the same 1971 period.

workers at the plant have made more than 300 technical innovations to improve its equipment and increase production

in the past decade and more. during the cultural revolution, its output rose by 15 per cent a year on the average. chemical fertilizer it turned out last year was enough for the county to apply 1.2 tons to every hectare of farmland in the locality.

while increasing production, the plant has adopted various measures to save coal and electricity. compared with the early days of its establishment, the plant's consumption of anthracite and bituminous coal has gone down by 75 per cent and electricity by 66 per cent. production costs as a whole have fallen by 46 per cent. the ex factory price of aqua ammonia has been lowered by nearly 50 per cent.

in china, the state runs large and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants. in addition, counties and people's communes make use of their local resources to put up small plants. in recent years, the annual output of the 2,000 small chemical fertilizer plants accounted for over 50 per cent of the national total.

AGRO-TECHNICAL STATIONS

Agro-Technical Station Serves Production in Hunan Province

(NCNA-English Chengsha, Aug. 28, 1975)

"they always know our needs and are our good advisers in agricultural production." this is how the peasants of chiyang county in hunan province praised the four research workers at the kuanshanping agro-technical station in the county.

these research workers were sent by the chinese academy of agricultural science and the hunan provincial department of agriculture in 1960 to study how to improve the low-yield paddy fields in the red soil hilly regions of southern china. with the cooperation of the local people and through years of hard work, they have achieved some success.

in order to find ways to raise rice output, these research workers held over 140 discussions with experienced peasants in chiyang and the surrounding counties. they took note that the peasants used poultry dung, ox-bone ashes and mud from old adobe walls as fertilizer for the rice fields because the local soil lacks phosphorus. as an experiment, they applied phosphorus fertilizer to 26 hectares of rice fields and won a good harvest. on this basis, they carried on further studies with the

peasants and succeeded in planting milk vetch (a kind of green manure) and two crops of rice a year. their experience was later introduced to other low-yield areas and per-hectare yield of rice in these areas doubled between 1960-65.

the great proletarian cultural revolution further promoted agricultural production in hunan province. this required that the research workers work still harder and solve more crucial problems. since 1973 they have concentrated their research work on the following subjects: how to reduce the infertility rate of rice; how to make the output of late rice top that of early rice; how to promote the planting of two crops of rice and one crop of wheat in a single year and how to improve the conditions of those paddy fields that are constantly fed by cold underground springs.

after a period of study, the research workers achieved some success in reducing the infertility rate of rice. they discovered that the green manure milk vetch was rich in nitrogen but deficient in phosphorus and potassium. this often caused extensive tiltering and overgrowth when the rice crop reached its earing stage. and overgrowth in turn brought on plant diseases and infertility.

between 1973 and 1974, these research workers carried out experiments in eleven places in chitung and chiyang counties. along with local peasants, they applied potassium fertilizer to different varieties of rice grown in different kinds of soil. sixtyfour percent of the experimental fields showed a ten percent increase in output. their success attracted the attention of the whole province.

the four research workers at the kuanshanping agro-technical station are all pedologists but they tried to learn anything that work demanded of them. in the last two years, they have done research work on thirteen subjects including water conservancy, soil improvement, prevention of pests, breeding of fine strains of rice and the raising of pigs. they are determined to contribute to the all-round development of the rural economy, including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery.

they passed on their scientific knowledge and the experience of other provinces to the local people. they conducted short-term technical courses, gave talks on special subjects and worked with the peasants in the fields. in this way, they have trained many peasant technicians who know the scientific principles for soil improvement, fertilization, the nursing of seedlings and the prevention of pests.

HAILSTORMS

North China Production Brigade Fights Unusual Hailstorms by Collective Effort

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 28, 1975)

an unusual hailstorm has seriously damaged all crops on 60 hectares of land of a production brigade in north china's shansi province.

undaunted, the commune peasants salvaged the damaged crops and replanted new ones in two weeks. they are now confidently making major farmland improvements in preparation for a good harvest.

seven hailstorms broke out in succession in a little more than two hours, leaving debris of crops underneath eight inches of hailstones.

right after the hail, members of the changli brigade in the sungta commune in shouyang county propped up the flattened maize and millet plants one by one and hoed the fields to raise soil temperature. the replanted buckwheat, turnips and cabbage soon sprouted and carpeted the fields in luxuriant green.

peasants of the 300-member brigade are now repairing the terraced fields destroyed by the mountain torrents in the wake of the rain and hailstorms. at the same time, they have begun a construction project in a two-kilometre-long gully. planned to be finished in three years, the project includes building a culvert in the gully as an outlet for mountain torrents and turning the gully into a staircase of flat fields to be protected by check dams.

this will give the brigade an additional 13 hectares of land or over one-fifth of its existing farmland. groups of commune peasants are moving earth and building check-dams every day. their motto is: "we'll reclaim what we lost this year in the next two years, in double measure, and make nature repay what it owes us."

the unusual hailstorm happened on the afternoon of july 14. located at the end of a big east-west gully, the village or brigade is shaped like a dust pan and hemmed in by mountains on the east, south and west sides. on that day, hail-carrying clouds moved from west to east while strong wind blew in the opposite direction. the clouds and wind clashed head-on in the sky in a dingdong battle. the dark clouds moved back and forth seven times and the village below was hit by heavy rain and hail in as many times. the hailstones during the seventh hailstorm were as big as eggs. apart from crops,

all the grape vines and tall trees were denuded of leaves. hares were killed in the fields too. only the villagers' stone cave buildings were left intact.

communist party members and cadres met after the worst natural disaster in the memory of the local people, and resolved to emulate the revolutionary spirit of the national pace-setting tachai brigade in agriculture, only dozens of kilometres away, in surmounting difficulties. the tachai brigade was hit by the worst mountain torrents of the century in 1963, most of its crops were washed out and houses collapsed. but the tachai people fought the calamity with fearless heroism and a scientific approach. they promptly resumed production and built new houses. this decision to act in the same way, made at the changli brigade's cadres meeting, won unanimous approval at a rally of all the brigade members the following day.

all able-bodied peasants worked in the fields to prop up the flattened plants and plant new ones. all brigade cadres and some commune cadres joined them. thirtyfive senior middle school students hurried back from some six kilometres away for the rescue operation. the director of the commune supplying and marketing cooperative arrived in time with vegetable seeds needed for replanting. village elders and children volunteered to help. two days later, 50 kilogrammes of buckwheat seeds arrived from the kuotsun brigade 20 kilometres away, followed by more seeds from other brigades.

many brigades wrote to the changli brigade, offering to do their best to provide anything necessary. they expressed their determination to make up for what the changli brigade lost by reaping more this year.

instead of asking the state for relief grain, the sungta commune decided to use its own grain to help the changli brigade out of difficulty. the commune gathered an excellent harvest last year and was looking forward to another good harvest this year. it guaranteed the brigade's 300 members enough food grain until next year's autumn harvest.

chang yung-sheng and chang tsun-chen, two elderly former poor peasants of the brigade, recalled that the village was hit by an early frost in 1931, a much lighter natural adversity than that of this year. but the landlords forced them to pay rent despite the disaster. most of the villagers had to flee elsewhere or work as casual labourers. they said: "in old china, if we working people met such a heavy disaster, we were done for. today, in a similar circumstance, we can triumph. what a difference between the two social systems excl."

GOOD HARVESTS

Chekiang Gathers Rich Rice Harvest Along China's Ancient Canal

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 27, 1975)

another rich harvest of early rice has been gathered by peasants around the famous scenic city of hangchow in east china and four neighbouring counties. average per hectare yield topped that of 1974, itself a good year, and quite a number of communes, production brigades and teams achieved a record output.

as part of chekiang province, the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain is drained by the north-south grand canal which extends more than 100 kilometres in the province. the low-lying area suffered historically from floods and droughts. the kuomintang reactionaries cruelly exploited the people but paid no attention to water conservancy construction. the ancient canal, once a great means of inland navigation and farm irrigation, was left in disrepair. sections silted up while the embankments collapsed, making its use for irrigation or drainage almost impossible.

reconstruction started after liberation under the leadership of the chinese communist party. since the great proletarian cultural revolution started, several hundred thousand commune members along the canal have worked on it every winter and spring. they drew up a comprehensive harnessing plan on the basis of an overall survey. the western hilly region now boasts of three reservoirs including one under construction, each with a storage capacity of more than 100 million cubic metres and many more medium and small ones. a major channel built to divert flood into the taihu lake has basically removed the threat of mountain torrents. small waterways emptying into the grand canal have been improved. this part of the canal zone is now criss-crossed by higher ditches that lead water to the fields and lower ditches that drain it off, so that irrigation and drainage are both well under control. the good early rice harvest this year is directly attributable to these water control works.

the rural cadres and commune members here noted that the good harvest had resulted from their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

since chairman mao issued the instruction on this study early last spring, many cadres at county and commune levels have gone to the grassroots and joined the commune members in marxist study and the criticism of revisionism and capitalist tendencies. heightening their awareness of the need to continue the revolution under

the dictatorship of the proletariat, the cadres and commune members spent a greater effort on production.

in the pachiao production brigade, wantsun commune in tunghsiang county, the transplanting of early rice was affected by excessive rain, a low temperature and shortage of fertilizer. a few people wavered and suggested a shift of attention to side-line production to earn more money. the party branch of the brigade organized the commune members for a serious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a criticism of the tendency to stress side-line occupation to the neglect of grain production. determined to contribute to the revolution, the cadres and commune members did the transplanting seven times to combat the rotting of seedlings caused by the low temperature and finally ensured a full stand. they also managed to obtain manure from various sources.

experiments on scientific farming are being conducted on special farms in most of the communes and in key brigades and by experiment groups in production teams. the teams generally set aside certain plots for seed breeding, experiments on high yields and contrasts between different crop varieties. a retired oil worker in tunghsiang county developed a new method for rice cultivation and bred a new variety of seed for this purpose with the help of an agro-technician. this variety ripens three or four days ahead than the fastest growing local strain. it is resistant to typhoon attacks, suitable for close-planting and shows a minimum of grain droppage, and is welcomed by the peasants as a fresh means to win high yields.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Charge d'Affaires A.I. Sambira Canisius Gives Banquet for Burundi National Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1975)

sambira canisius, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burundi embassy in peking, gave a banquet here this evening for the burundi national football delegation led by sinduhije jerome, member of the supreme council of the republic of burundi, now on a visit to china.

among the guests were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of departments concerned and chinese football players.

leader of the delegation sinduhije jerome and li feng-lou made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. the guests and hosts were engaged in cordial conversations.

the burundi national football delegation will leave peking for home shortly.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Other Distinguished Cambodian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this evening met with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the meeting. chairman mao warmly praised the cambodian people for daring to fight and win and achieving complete victory in their war for national liberation in a little over five years. when samdech norodom sihanouk thanked the chinese people for their support to the cambodian people, chairman mao pointed out that it was not the chinese people who had given what is called assistance to the cambodian people, but the cambodian people who had supported the chinese people. samdech norodom sihanouk said: the entire cambodian people will never forget the historic statement issued by chairman mao on may 20, 1970.

present at the meeting were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry chi tsung-hua and tang wen-sheng, and hsieh yueh-o.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Aug. 27, 1975)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yang shou-cheng gave a film reception here today in honour of asrat desta, chairman of the information and public relations committee of the provisional military administrative council.

among those present on the occasion were asrat feleke, minister of agriculture, shimelis adugna, chief commissioner of relief aid and rehabilitation, and yusef muleta, permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture.

the chinese documentary "subduing karst mountains" was shown at the reception after which it was presented by the chinese ambassador to chairman asrat desta as a gift to the provisional military administrative council.

Ethiopian National Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1975)

the ethiopian national football delegation led by shimeless metaferia with seyfu febede as team leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air this evening.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, tientsin, shanghai and nanchang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Fuyo Group Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the japanese fuyo group delegation with takuji matsuzawa as its leader and taiichiro matsuo as deputy leader.

present on the occasion was keitaro nakamura, liaison official in peking of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade.

present were chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting, deputy departmental director of the chinese foreign ministry wang hsiao-yun and deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade wu shu-tung.

Supreme People's Court President Meets Japanese Lawyers Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1975)

chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court of the people's republic of china, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the japanese lawyers goodwill delegation led by tatsuya douno.

also present were sanji harago, secretary-general, yoshiharu tsuchiya, deputy secretary-general, and other members of the delegation hitoshi kojima, rokurou kitayama, kouichi nishida, hiroshi izumi, taiji togano, isao okamura and kimio kodama.

present were wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, as well as leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua and li yuan.

Chinese Society of Agronomy Delegation Welcomed in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 27, 1975)

a cocktail party was given here today in honour of the friendship delegation of the chinese society of agronomy which arrived yesterday. the host organizations were the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, the central union of national agricultural cooperatives and the asia agronomic exchanges association of japan.

over 200 japanese people were present at the party. they included shintaro abe, agriculture-forestry minister; wajin nakano, administrative vice-minister of the agriculture-forestry ministry; tadashi yaoita, chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association; saburo fujita, chairman of the central union of national agricultural cooperatives and naotsugu nabeshima, director general of the asia agronomic exchanges association of japan.

counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan li lien-ching and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents po jen also attended.

addressing the party, tadashi yaoita recalled the agricultural exchanges between the two countries in recent years and pledged to further strengthen their friendly contacts and make utmost efforts for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

agriculture-forestry minister shintaro abe said that there was a long history in the agricultural exchanges between japan and china, which he hoped would further promote the friendly ties between the two countries in the future.

head of the chinese delegation sheng chi-yi said that the visit is a good opportunity for them to learn from the japanese people and agronomists. he expressed the conviction that broad prospects lie ahead for china-japan friendship and that the agricultural technical exchanges between the two countries would be further increased.

at noon today, japanese agriculture-forestry minister shintaro abe met all members of the chinese delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1975)

an 80-member pyongyang acrobatic troupe of the korean democratic people's republic led by chang chun sop, vice-minister of culture and art, arrived in peking by train today for a friendly performance tour of china.

the troupe will present to peking audience an acrobatic programme with national flavour and socialist content. filled with the profound friendly sentiment of the chinese people for the korean people, well-wishers in peking gathered at the station platform and plaza to give the korean artistes a warm, singing and dancing welcome.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the railway station by yu hui-yung, minister of culture, wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, ho chang-ming and yen hung-liang, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and representatives of peking acrobats.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife were present at the station together with diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the railway station was festively bedecked today and permeated with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity among the people of china and korea. streamers were inscribed with slogans: "a warm welcome to the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe excl.", "long live president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people excl." and "long live chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people excl." the train with the korean acrobats on board pulled into the station slowly amid cheers and beating of drums and gongs.

as the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms walked through the crowd of well-wishers arm-in-arm, young people waved flowers and young girls in bright-colour costumes danced to the strains of music with baskets of flowers in their hands. they paid tribute to the artistes from the close neighbouring country -- korea, and wished them a successful tour.

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1975)

the chinese ministry of culture and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe on its friendly performance tour of china.

among the guests at the reception were chang chun sop, korean vice-minister of culture and art and leader of the pyongyang acrobatic troupe, choe gi ju and om do ryol, deputy leaders of the troupe, and all the artistes on the troupe, hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

present were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yu hui-yung, minister of culture, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as literary workers and artists in the chinese capital.

wang ping-nan and troupe leader chang chun sop made speeches at the reception.

wang ping-nan praised the heroic korean people for building a poor and backward country into a prosperous socialist state under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by president kim il sung by holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence, persevering in the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist road and launching the chollima movement.

he expressed resolute support to the korean people in their undaunted struggle to accomplish the great cause of unifying the fatherland.

speaking highly of the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity forged in blood by the people of china and korea in their protracted struggles against common enemies, wang ping-nan said the chinese people would continue to follow chairman mao's teaching and remain always united with the fraternal korean people in fighting as well as in victory.

the president of the friendship association said the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe under the guidance of president kim il sung's revolutionary

idea on art and literature has created and developed a revolutionary and national acrobatic art of korea.

"going deep in the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers," he said, "the troupe has made its contribution by encouraging the people in socialist revolution and construction. we are convinced that by its performance tour of china the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe will add a new chapter to the annals of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people and literary and art workers of china and korea."

troupe leader chang chun sop said: "we are honoured to have the opportunity to visit the country of our closest comrades-in-arms and acquaint ourselves with the achievements of the chinese people and literary workers and artists in revolution and construction."

he said the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, are working with tenacity to fulfil the six-year plan ahead of schedule, scale new heights in socialist construction and achieve unification of their fatherland, the highest aspiration of the nation.

adhering to president kim il sung's juche idea on literature and art, he added, the revolutionary literary workers and artists of korea have striven hard for creative works to effectively encourage the labouring people in socialist construction and the struggle to unify the fatherland.

he pointed out that the true internationalist friendship and relations of cooperation between the peoples and literary workers and artists of the two countries were founded and cultivated by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and no force can break them.

the reception was permeated with a cordial and warm atmosphere. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries talked cordially. they drank many toasts to the daily strengthening of the militant friendship between the people and literary workers and artists of the two countries. chinese artistes played music and performed acrobatic items at the reception.

MALAYSIA

Intensified Soviet-US Rivalry for Sea Hegemony Revealed in Malaysian Paper

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1975)

the intensified scramble for hegemony in the mediterranean sea and the indian ocean between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, constitutes a threat to the security and independence of the littoral countries, says the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" in an editorial on august 25, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the editorial says that soviet fleets now carry out expansion in the mediterranean region, an area of strategically importance from where to surround europe. the soviet union will be able to dominate the continent in energy resources if it gains control of the region.

the editorial goes on to say: "therefore, the most urgent task now is to wage a struggle for peace and against efforts by the two superpowers to establish hegemony."

the editorial adds that only when the u.s. and soviet fleets return to their own territorial waters, can the demand that the mediterranean belong to the people of various countries in the region be met. otherwise, it will prove further that the superpowers seek to dominate the mediterranean sea and thus to control the whole of europe.

the editorial says that in the indian ocean region the soviet union and the united states "have constantly increased their naval forces and built many more military bases, contending fiercely for hegemony. such acts will incur a danger of armed conflicts and threaten security in the region. therefore, there is a growing demand for stopping armament expansion by the united states and the soviet union in the indian ocean and taking measures to stop such expansion."

the editorial says, "many countries have stood for turning the indian ocean into a peace zone and the united nations has adopted a resolution to this effect. however, the u.s. and soviet armament expansion has not stopped and the danger of war has not been decreased in the region."

the editorial says, "developments show that the countries in the region must be the first to shoulder the responsibility of stopping the u.s. and soviet armament expansion and war preparations and maintaining peace and security in the indian ocean region."

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet "Materialization of Relaxation" Means Stepping Up of War Preparations, Points Out

Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1975)

following are excerpts from a "people's daily" article today entitled "'materialization of relaxation' means stepping up war preparations":

soon after brezhnev raised his voice for "materialization of relaxation" at the helsinki conference on july 31, moscow put its propaganda machine on full steam, describing this slogan as the essence of all factors for peace in europe and the immediate act programme of the soviet foreign policy at present.

such beeing the case, it would be well to have a look at what the soviet revisionists have done to "materialize" relaxation.

according to them, "the prime task" for "materializing relaxation" is the "ceasation of arms race" and "disarmament", that is, "supplementing the political detente by the military detente."

all these are deceitful lies. the soviet revisionists have harped on the high-sounding tune of "disarmament" for many years, but there has been no cut whatsoever either in their troop strength or in their military spendings. on the contrary, while shouting at the top of their voice about "detente", "disarmament" and "ceasation of arms race", they have gone to all lengths in an overall fierce rivalry with the other superpower for supremacy from ground to air and from land to ocean. in order to make real their objective of world domination, they have pursued a "gun instead of butter" policy and now they are running far ahead of the united states in the tempo of arms expansion. as some people in the west point out, the soviet union's "reconciled tactics for negotiations obviously serve its firm strategy for armaments", and it has "achieved a mission of military superiority" "under the guise of detente". going wild with joy over their gains in the arms race, the soviet revisionists themselves openly boasted that they are "on a historic offensive along the entire front of the global confrontation" and that their advance is "rapid". these phrases tell the truth about their "prime task" in the "materialization of relaxation". one of the soviet "concrete steps" for "materializing relaxation" after the european security conference, which the soviet revisionists call "a major milestone," is to make the principles of the conference "strike root and translate them into action." now let's see what actions they have taken.

when brezhnev was talking at the helsinki conference about "peace, security and co-operation in various fields," soviet fishing fleet intruded deep into the sea off the coast of canada, ignoring the decisions of the canadian government.

hardly had the ink of brezhnev's signature on the "final act" of the conference dried up, when soviet helicopters violated norway's sovereignty by flying over its spitsbergen islands; under the pretext of "being concerned" with their fishing interests in icelandic seas, they blatantly interfered in the internal affairs of iceland by lodging a "formal protest note" with the icelandic government against the latter's extension of fishing area; taking advantage of the unrest in south europe, they have stepped up the scramble with the united states for the domination of this area by fostering pro-soviet forces and poking their nose into the internal affairs of portugal.

people have also noticed that since the european security conference the soviet union has accelerated its armament pace. on august 6, it conducted the fifth underground nuclear test of the year; it is also speeding up its building of nuclear-powered c class tactical missile submarines, with the present rate at two submarines a month against three a year in the past.

in a short space of time since the conference the soviet revisionists have done many evils. their advocacy of "putting peaceful co-existence and co-operation of mutual benefit into daily, practical affairs" and of "accelerating the materialization of relaxation" is motivated by nothing but the eagerness to violate others sovereignty, menace others security and quicken the arms race. in short, "to materialize relaxation" is to crystallize their war preparations.

it is clear that the soviet call for "materialization of relaxation" is a trap. it is by no means aimed at a true relaxation. it is designed by the soviet revisionists to deceive world opinion, blindfold the europeans, disintegrate the union and defence of european states and camouflage with empty talks about peace their arms expansion and the ambition to dominate europe.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets and Fetes Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi and Other Vietnamese Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party.

among the guests present on the occasion were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, who is in peking, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china.

present were fang yi and han tsung-cheng, minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, and leading members of departments concerned wei yu-ming, liang feng, kao chien-chung and kao lu.

vice-premier le thanh nghi and his party arrived in peking this afternoon on their way home from abroad. they will leave peking for home tomorrow.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 9, 1975 No. 5931

****
* NATIONAL *
****

UNIFICATION AND DEFENSE

The Development of a Multinational State under the Reign of Emperor Wu of Han As Viewed from Chang Ch'ien's Intercourse with the Western Region

by

Lo Chien-yu (罗謇友)
a worker-peasant-soldier student of the Department of History of Futan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 22, 1975)

In the third year of the Reign of Chienyüan (138 B.C.), Emperor Wu of Han sent Chang Ch'ien as an envoy to the Western Region to promote and develop ties between the Central Plains and the Northwestern region. This was an important strategic measure for carrying out the Legalist line and resisting and pinning down the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns. The success of this mission not only had cut off the "right arm" of the slave-owning aggressors of the Huns thus creating favorable conditions for the anti-Hun war, but also had a positive role to play in forming and developing our multinational state. However, at the Salt and Iron Conference of Western Han, the reactionary Confucian scholars tried their utmost to attack this major matter. They indulged in wild talks, and nonsensically said that "Chang Ch'ien has established intercourse with places far away and recruited useless states."

It is a good thing and not a bad thing for one to be opposed by the Confucian scholars. Today, our use of the Marxist viewpoint to analyze the historical experience in the development of relations between the Han nationality and the various minority nationalities of the Western Region under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han can draw useful lessons for consolidating the grand unity of the people of various nationalities in the whole country under the leadership of the working class and based upon the worker-peasant alliance.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "All the nationalities of China have resisted foreign oppression and have invariably resorted to rebellion to shake it off. They favor a union on the basis of equality but are against the oppression of one nationality by another." For hundreds and thousands of years,the people of all nationalities within the territory of our great motherland ardently cherished equality. The people of the minority nationalities living in the Western Region, like the people of all nationalities living in the hinterland of Western Han, all called for strengthening the economic and cultural ties between nationalities so as to make joint efforts to bring about the progress and development of society. In the period of early Ch'in, the various nationalities of the Western Region maintained intercourse with the nationalities of the hinterland. From Li Szu's "Letter Counseling Against the Banishment of Visitors," we can see that among the valuable commodities imported into the Central Plains from Sinkiang, there was jade from K'unshan which is the Kunlun Mountains in Sinkiang today, a well-known jade-producing area. The "Biography of Tayüan" in the Records of the Historian also disclosed that the bamboo staffs of Ch'iungshan and Szechwan fabrics, special produce of Szechwan in China, had been transported to places farther away through the Western Region. All this showed that in very early days, close ties and intercourse had been established between the people of all nationalities in China both politically and economically.

However, between Ch'in and Han, the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns carried out the policies of national oppression and plunder and brought untold calamities to the people of Han nationality and various nationalities in the Westen Region. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. At that time, although the various natinalities of the Western Region were "under the Huns," they actually were not "closely appended" to them. ("Biography of the Western Region" in History of Han) The people of Wusun "refused to go and pay homage" (Ibid.) and tried their utmost to free themselves from their oppression. The King of Yüehshih harbored resentment against the Huns, but had to find someone to launch a joint attack." ("Biography of Chang Ch'ien" in History of Han) "Finding someone to launch a joint attack" was the loud cry of the people of all nationalities in the Western Region and was also the demand of the hinterland people of Western Han at that time.

An important task of the Legalist line carried out in the times of Ch'in and Han was to dispel the menace of the reactionary aggressive forces of the slave owners of the Huns against the newly emerging feudal system and to consolidate the centralist state based on the unity of multiple nationalities that had already been established. In the early part of Western Han, China was for a long time on the defensive against the incursions of the reactionary forces of the slave owners of the Huns, and the heavy burden of launching a strategic counter-offensive was not taken up until Emperor Wu of Han. In the third year of his reign, he put the question of counter-attacking the aggressive forces of the slave owners of the Huns on his agenda. He learned from the captured Huns that the people of all nationalities in the Western Region were in the course of resisting the oppression of the slave owners of the Huns. He therefore decided to contact the Western Region so as to "cut off the right arm of the Huns"

("Biography of the Western Region" in History of Han) and to dispel the menace of attacks launched by the Huns from both the northern side and the northwestern side. Therefore, as Emperor Wu of Han stepped up his preparations against wars of aggression, he sent out at the same time Chang Ch'ien to establish intercourse with the Western Region.

As the first diplomatic envoy to the Western Region, Chang Ch'ien went through untold hardships, and on two occasions he was captured by the Huns. He spent thirteen years in strange lands, but he never forgot his own mission. He upheld his admirable national integrity and finally returned to Ch'angan.

After the triumphant return of Chang Ch'ien as the first envoy to the Western Region, Emperor Wu of Han promptly concentrated a superior force and successively launched two battles of annihilation along the corridor west of the Yellow River to wipe out the obstacles to the links between the Western Region and the hinterland. He set up two prefectures to insure that the road to the Western Region was kept open. Meanwhile, he again sent Chang Ch'ien as envoy to the Western Region. The strings of victories won by Western Han in the eastern part of the Western Region had inspired the spirit of resistance of the people of all nationalities in the Western Region and won their support. Chang Ch'ien made use of the facilities provided by them, and sent the deputies accompanying him separately to different countries in Central Asia, thus opening up the important communication route leading to Central Asia and Europe. This was the "silk route" of world renown. From then on, the traffic between the various nationalities of the Western Region and the hinterland grew busier. "Impressed by the prestige of virtue of Han, the Western Region was pleased to turn toward the hinterland." ("Biography of the Western Region" in History of Han) This line was a truthful portrayal of the united multi-national state at that time.

After sending Chang Ch'ien to open up the road to the Western Region, Emperor Wu of Han assimilated the views of Ch'ao Ts'o, Sang Hung-yang and other Legalists and started the undertaking to vigorously open up the Western Region.

The first measure he adopted was to install officials for local administration. At that time, most nationalities of the Western Region were in the period that witnessed the disintegration of clannish tribes and had ushered in class society. The majority of them took clans as units, and the parcels of oases in the deserts or grassland for grazing cattle were owned by tribes for conducting agricultural and pastoral production. To guard against seizure by force by other tribes, many cities had been built, and thirty-six city-states had come into being. The population ranged from as many as several hundred thousand people to as little as several hundred people. In the different city-states, although some had already the elementary form of state organization, they also still retained the traces of clannish tribes. They were all described as "states" in the Records of the Historian and the History of Han. Based on the political and economic characteristics of this region, Emperor Wu of Han sent two envoys of field-grade from the Central Government to be stationed at Lunt'ai

(now southeast of Lunt'ai in Sinkiang) and Ch'ü̈li (now southwest of Kurla in Sinkiang) to separately control and lead political, economic and military administrations in that region.

Politically these two field-grade envoys were the highest officers in these dependent "states," and the affairs of the Central Government of Western Han were relayed by them and executed under their supervision. They also had the right to recommend to the Central Government the appointment or dismissal of the various kings. (Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, as long as these dependent "kings" did not desert Han for the Huns, they were in general kept intact and allowed to uphold the hereditary system.) Economically, the field-grade envoys administered production carried out by "the armed forces stationed in the countryside" in areas with prefectural governments, and were resonsible for the collection and control of the military supplies "borne" by various "states." In the military field, they were also the supreme commanders of the armed forces of all nationalities in the Western Region and the Han troops stationed in that region. Government affairs were administered by the field-grade envoys with the assistance of their subordinate officials. The field-grade envoys were equivalent to prefectural governors.

This form of government still followed the Legalist thought of centralist government. This form of rule could take care of the characteristics of the various nationalities in the Western Region, thus retaining the autonomy of the various nationalities. Compared with the reactionary policy of national oppression carried out by aggressors--the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns, this was really big progress. By the time of Emperor Hsüan of Han, the offices of the field-grade envoys were again changed into the government of the protected prefecture of the Western Region set up at Wulei (now northeast of Lunt'ai in Sinkiang) in the center of the Western Region, thus giving form to a complete set of integrated local government organizations.

In order to consolidate the system already started, Emperor Wu of Han again implemented the system of "immigration" and "making armed forces till land" in the economic field in accordance with the Legalist thought of "farming and war." Under his reign, he had organized a number of times the resettlement of large numbers of peasants from the hinterland in the northwest region. The people of various nationalities who elected to emigrate from the Western Region to the hinterland were also allocated by the government specific means of livelihood and production, and even the prisoners of war and the commanders and fighters who had surrendered were also extended the same treatment.

For example, when Emperor Wu of Han first built the two prefectures along the corridor west of the Yellow River, he resettled the commanders and fighters of the Huns who had surrendered or were captured together with the peasants from the hinterland in this area. In the third year of the Reign of Yüanshou (120 B.C.), King Hunhsieh of the Huns surrendered to Han, and "another dependent state was added with its Tuwei (a title of the 6th and 7th orders of nobility), sub-prefects, marquises and leaders of 1,000 men." ("Table of High-Ranking Officials" in History of Han) Due to the adoption

of these numerous measures, the various nationalities that had been relegated as tribal slaves by the Huns in that area had re-established their political power, thus enabling the laboring people of all nationalities to settle down in their original land.

Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, there had been built along the road leading from the Yümen Gate to Lunt'ai many sentinel and communication posts called "pavilions" to guard against the Hun aggressors. Each "pavilion" was stationed with several hundred Han troops that fought battles on the one hand and engaged in production on the other. The people of all nationalities toiled and lived together, thus strengthening the harmony of all nationalities and accelerating the social progress of all nationalities in the Western Region. The system of "stationing land-tilling troops" in the Western Region was started by Emperor Wu of Han. Subsequently, this system had been followed on an ever expanding scale by the Eastern Han, T'ang and Ching dynasties.

In adopting policies toward the various nationalities of the Western Region, Emperor Wu of Han paid greater attention to honoring the customs and habits of the different nationalities and was also able to select and promote men of ability from the minority nationalities to join the central and local government organs. For exampe, Chin Jih-ti, a son of King Hsiut'u of the Huns, had been conferred by Emperor Wu of Han the titles of Shih-chung Fu-ma Tu-wei (侍中駙马都尉) and Kuang-lu Ta-fu (光祿大夫) and put in charge of raising horses for the government. Attention was paid to strengthening the links between nationalities in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

When Chang Ch'ien returned to Ch'angan after serving his second term of office as envoy, all nationalities of the Western Region sent emissaries to accompany him to the hinterland. At that time, Emperor Wu of Han was on an inspection tour to other places. After he heard of the news, he immediately invited the emissaries of various nationalities from the Western Region to accompany him to tour the Central Plains. They visited cities and the national treasury, inspected the salt and iron undertakings run by the government and agricultural production,and went to see scenic spots and relics. They were also invited to attend exhibition shows of folk culture and arts and official dances. The emissaries were brought into broad contact with the political, economic and cultural affairs of Western Han. This had a telling effect on them. Afterward, the various nationalities of the Western Region successively and continuously came to the hinterland to learn culture and technique.

On the other hand, the special economic products of the various nationalities of the Western Region, such as the grapes of Ch'iehmo, Kueitzu and Yench'i, the melons of Wusun, the onions grown in the vicinity of Ts'ungling, were gradually cultivated in the hinterland. Their culture and arts of unique styles, such as songs, dances and musical instruments, also came in an endless flow for the admiration and appreciation of the people of the Han nationality. The modern progressive poet Kung Tzu-chen also had composed a poem to praise this saying, "In the Han Dynasty, the western sea was like other prefectures and counties, and grapes and celestial horses were seen

every year." This had reflected from a profile the importance of the economic and cultural exchange and harmony between the various nationalities at the time of Western Han to the formation of a unified Chinese nation with multiple nationalities.

The unity and unification of multiple nationalities had provided an important base for consolidating and developing the centralist system of Western Han, "a system inherited by Han from Ch'in." It was precisely the just war of resistance against the Huns waged by the people of all nationalities of the Western Region together with the people of the hinterland that dispelled oppression from the slave-owning aggressors of the Huns and consolidated the centralist feudal empire of Western Han. In this just war, the people of all nationalities of the Western Region also contributed enormous manpower and material resources. For example, horses were important tools indispensable to war and production at that time. The horses from the Western Region supported Western Han in the war of resistance against the Huns. They also played a positive role in developing the economy of feudal society and improving the horses bred by government. The "sweat and blood horse" artificially crossbred in the Western Region was the crystallization of the diligence and bravery and the high degree of wisdom and creation of the laboring people, and even Emperor Wu of Han composed poems and verses for it.

The policy of opening up the Western Region started by Emperor Wu of Han was in conformity with the trend of historical development and objectively in agreement with the strong demands and aspirations of the people of all nationalities. It could be seen that in making unbridled attacks against Chang Ch'ien's establishment of intercourse with the Western Region at the Salt and Iron Conference, the reactionary Confucian scholars were evidently directing their spearhead at the Legalist line carried out by Emperor Wu of Han and his correct policy in opening up the Western Region. As Sang Hung-yang said, if the Western Region were abandoned, this was actually tantamount to "giving it to the Huns and aiding the strong enemy!" ("The Western Region" in On Salt and Iron) Hitting the nail on the head, he had pointed out the diabolic design of their policy for national capitulation and secession. After the Salt and Iron Conference, Emperor Chao and Emperor Hsüan carried on the policies charted by Emperor Wu of Han. In the second year of the Reign of Shenchüeh (60 B.C.), under the counter-offensive of various nationalities in the Western Region, the "lackey Tuwei" installed by the Huns in the Western Region "was done away with." ("Biography of the Western Region" in History of Han) The magnificent strategic step taken to unify the Western Region and "cut off the right arm of the Huns" had already been realized. The Western Region was formally incorporated into the empire of Western Han.

Due to their class and historical limitations, the Legalist figures in the landlord class could not implement the alliance of all nationalities on the basis of true equality. The nationalities policy adopted by Emperor Wu of Han toward the Western Region was after all riveted at the practical political needs of the landlord class. Especially after the landlord class had become reactionary, decadent and moribund and Confucian thought had occupied the dominant position, the feudal rulers often wanted to step up

the national oppression and national enslavement of the minority nationalities, and even allowed the various nationalities in the Western Region to return to the old road of slavery. "But now that cock has crowed and all under heaven is bright, here comes music played from a thousand places, including the Khotan strains." Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people of all nationalities in our country, fighting in unity, have thoroughly toppled the exploitation system and built the socialist new society with the working people as the masters of the house. Our Constitution stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational state. The areas where regional national autonomy is exercised are all inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China." "All the nationalities are equal." This has greatly encouraged the people of all nationalities throughout the country to unite and win still greater victories, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, for a common revolutionary goal under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

* * *

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Build a Strong and Effective Leading Body

by

the CCP Committee of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1975)

In the course of consistently carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have vigorously grasped the construction of the leading body. Because we have fully aroused the masses and brought the positive factors of all quarters into play, the revolution and production of the whole company has assumed a new appearance. With iron and steel production rapidly going up since March and with the state plans successively fulfilled from March to June, there has been a marked change in the outlook of the enterprise.

Why was the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company improperly run in the past? Because that revolution was not properly carried out well, and the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat was not seriously carried out to the letter down to the basic level. Why was revolution not properly carried out? Firstly, because the leading body of the Party committee in our company dared not make revolution and progress in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Because we dared not reveal the contradiction and adhere to principle, and were not militant enough, many important problems were not solved in good time. Even when we noticed the appearance of a thriving situation in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in fraternal enterprises, we were still not confident enough in changing the appearance of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company. Later, we linked up ideology with reality, and seriously studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. We came to understand the danger of the incorrectness of the ideological and political line and profoundly felt that a feeble leading body like that of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company could nt properly carry out the revolution and production. Without a correct ideological and political line, without revealing contradictions and without daring to wage struggle, a feeble leading body would become a loose body. In conjunction with the reality of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, we decided to study more properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen the leading bodies of the company and of the plant and the mine by means of the ideological and political line, mobilize and rely on the masses, grasp the revolution and promote production. As a result, within a comparatively short period of time, marked progress had been achieved in revolution and production at the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company.

In this struggle, we have acquired the following points of understanding:

In order to grasp the construction of the leading body, it is first necessary to grasp the study of theory. Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the relevant instructions of the Party Central

Committee are of momentous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance and it is imperative to organize the entire body of staff members and workers of the company to seriously learn them well. Therefore, we must repeatedly relay and implement these important instructions with fanfare and seriousness. From the ten-thousand-people conference convened by the company to the meetings of shifts and teams before and after work, from publicity and discussion at general meetings to mobilize made-up lessons, from the area of the factory to the schools and dormitories, from perseverance in normal study to the running of different types of study classes and political evening schools, we adopt diverse forms, make use of various propaganda battlefields, and repeatedly relay, study and discuss Chairman Mao's instructions and the relevant instructions of the Party Central Committee so as to directly acquaint the masses with them and make them known to every family and household and strike deep into people's minds.

The leading cadres at all levels of the company and work sections all took the lead in study and discussion. They linked themselves up with reality at every level and were able to shoot the arrow at the target. The intermediate work section of the No. 1 Rolling Mill first made investigations every time they publicized and discussed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In conjunction with reality, they gave publicity and made discussion of the theory six times. Every time they gave priority to the key sector, clearly defined the objective, and went one step deeper.

We also had run on a large scale study classes for backbone elements on theoretical problems. The company had run study classes for Party branch secretaries, and the factory and the mine study classes for Party members, CYL members, shift and team leaders and backbone theorists. After study, these backbone elements again went to shifts and teams and dormitories to study and discuss theories together with the masses and give guidance. A backbone element was assigned to lead a group. The Party branch of the hot rolling work section of the No. 4 Rolling Mill took the lead in studying theory in conjunction with reality and mobilized the masses to put forward nearly a hundred suggestions to the Party branch. Concentrated, these suggestions dealt with the question of which line was followed and which road was taken. The study of theory in conjunction with reality in this way offered a very profound course of education to the Party branch and the masses. The workers said, "This way of studying theory is visible and tangible and leads to profound understanding. The more we study, the more we love to study and the greater our vigor in study."

In the course of studying theory, we vigorously grasped ideological and political work in conjunction with reality. The sintering machine work section of the sintering plant conducted individual chats with some comrades who had trouble ideologically, conducted home visits, contrasted the hardships of the past with today's happiness, and helped them heighten their political and ideological awareness. Since April, the members of the Party branch of this work section had already conducted individual chats for over 80 times. As a result of conducting a lot of meticulous ideological and political work, those backward were enabled to catch up. The furnace lining work section of No. 2 Steel Mill warmly helped those comrades who had ideological troubles. They set an example with their own

conduct in production and seriously and responsibly solved the problems arising from routine work. This work section has already gone into the ranks of the advanced units from a backward unit. In the past, the furnaces had constantly to wait for bricks. At present, they have been able to produce five sets of furnace-lining bricks monthly and there are bricks in stock to wait for the furnaces.

In order to build a strong and effective leading body, it is necessary to adopt effective measures both ideologically and organizationally. In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the members of the Party committee have heightened their awareness of continued revolution, and dared to lead the broad masses in waging struggle for principle. We have made self-criticism in cadre meetings of the work section and higher levels. We are determined to stand in the fore of the mass movement and lead the masses to carry out revolution. The self-criticism and clearcut attitude of the Party committee of the company are a source of encouragement to the broad masses of staff members and workers, and offer effective support to the Party committees at the lower levels.

The Party committee of No. 1 Steel Mill adopted the methods of taking the initiative to look for assistance, consciously looking for models and examining self through the looking-glass to draw the old workers and work section cadres into participating in the organizational life meeting of the Party committee and making suggestions to the members of the Party committee. Criticisms from the basic level made the members of the Party committee of this mill understand the serious danger of not daring to persist in principles in the course of struggle, following the beaten track in production and neglecting the study of theory. Meanwhile, they started activities to chat and exchange ideas among the members of the Party committee thus promoting revolutionary unity. The proper fostering of unity provided greater drive for leading the masses to grasp revolution and promote production.

There were still some leading bodies at the factory level affected by disunity. The broad masses hit the nail on the head by criticizing us saying: That feeble leading body of the company dares not settle problems and had made a backward unit of us. We accepted the criticism of the masses, boldly revealed contradictions, vigorously grasped class struggle and the two-line struggle, and settled these problems of the leading bodies of the factory. Meanwhile, we selected and promoted from among the basic-level cadres, advanced figures and old workers, outstanding comrades to take up leading posts. These measures had the support of the broad masses. Due to the rectification and strengthening of the leading bodies, the leadership power was in the grip of the proletariat, and there were rapid changes in the situation of the revolution and production in these units. Since March, they all had fulfilled the state plans.

The leading bodies of enterprises must consistently adhere to the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production. Earlier, we were very passive in production, and the whole situation was mainly affected by insufficient steam supply for the boilers. We first laid hold of this key sector. The leading cadres of the company led the working team to stay at

selected spots in this unit. The organ cadres of the company also went to the key units to take part in labor and organize strength for overhauling the installations. After a period of work, we had basically headed away from the contradiction of insufficient steam supply.

After this contradiction was solved, insufficient molten iron became the new contradiction in the proper promotion of production. So we turned to grasp the key sector of iron smelting. The leading cadres of the company and the iron-smelting plant led the office workers deep to the front of the furnace to work together with the workers, investigate and study together the laws governing blast furnace production, and sum up together the experience in increasing the output of pig iron. They strived to increase the output of pig iron, thus insuring the constant improvement of the daily output of steel.

The improper maintenance of installations was a weak link in our production. This time, we successively organized the large-scale cooperation of the whole company on a number of occasions, and used the method of fighting major battles to overhaul in succession the gas furnace, the open-hearth furnace, the sintering machine and the vehicles for transportation. Meanwhile, we had strengthened the management of the installations, raised the rate of equipment in perfect order, carried out to the letter the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production, and provided favorable conditions for the increased production of iron and steel.

At present, the situation of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company is excellent. We must further deepen the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," drive forward the revolution and production in big strides, and make continue effort to fight for the further development of revolution and production in the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Run Well the Communist College Along the Brilliant Road Charted by Chairman Mao

by

the CCP General Branch Committee of the Nanch'eng Branch of Kiangsi Communist Labor College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 30, 1975)

The Nanch'eng Branch of our Kiangsi Communist College is a socialist agricultural college of a new pattern founded in 1958.

For more than ten years, we have strived to practice Chairman Mao's thought on education, consistently adhered to the spirit of Chairman Mao's letter to Kiangsi Communist Labor College. In the course of the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, the school has constantly developed and progressed and has brought up a group of laborers with socialist consciousness and culture for the countryside of our country. Practice shows that heeding what Chairman Mao says to insure the proper running of the Communist College is a major matter in combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Adhere to "From the Commune and Back to the Commune" and Bring Up Laborers with Socialist Consciousness and Culture

The students of our school are drawn from the countryside and they have to go back to the countryside to work as peasants after graduation. We grasp the process of "from the commune and back to the commune" as the process for transforming the thinking of the students. The concrete methods of work are:

First, at the time of enrolling students, we study Chairman Mao's letter to Kiangsi Communist Labor College and "July 21 Directive" together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants so that the students could have a better understanding of the goal of study before they go to schools. In order to make a success of propaganda work, we conduct investigations and determine the number of students to be admitted in accordance with the needs of the communes and production teams for trained personnel in various fields so that the student-enrollment plans of the school and the actual needs of the communes and production team could be unified, and the communes and production teams, the students and the schools all know who are coming to the school and what specialties they are going to take up. We have laid down a "rule": the new students have to "bring three things" when they come to school, namely, a set of Chairman Mao's writings, a hoe and a shouldering pole. At graduation time, the school issues each student a set of Chairman Mao's writings, a hoe and a shouldering pole, and the students from the countryside are encouraged to go back to build up the

countryside. In close coordination with the communes and production teams, we carry out propaganda and agitation work to create the new social practice of taking pride and finding pleasure in farming.

Second, after the new students come to the school, the first lesson they study is Chairman Mao's letter to the Kiangsi Communist Labor College. They are given a course of education in revolutionary tradition, and class education in contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness. The teachers and students are organized to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and penetratingly criticize such reactionary fallacies as "those excelling in scholarship should apply themselves as officers," "study in order to become an official" and "reform through labor in disguise." They are also organized to fight heaven and earth and learn from Tachai, and start activities in part-work and part-study and in practicing work while studying, so as to steel their will and transform their world outlook in strenuous labor. In addition, diverse forms such as running schools with open doors and going back to practice in communes and production teams are adopted to educate the students in the basic line of the Party, in vigorous criticism of capitalism and in practice of socialism. Through these activities, the students are helped to embrace the thinking of wholeheartedly cherishing farming, feeling at ease in farming, resolutely taking up farming, and striking root in the countryside to work for revolution for life.

Third, the school constantly goes to the communes and production teams to find out arrangements made for the use of graduates and how they behave. It sums up experience, cites the advanced and typical examples, and encourages the graduates that have gone back to the communes and production teams to render contributions to the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. Of the over 1,300 graduates we have surveyed, 74 have joined the Party, over 800 have joined the CYL, over 80 have been selected for leading posts at the county, commune and production team levels, and over 160 have been appraised as model workers or advanced producers. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise them as "pioneers in the three major revolutionary movements and promoters of progress in learning from Tachai."

Adhere to Part-Work and Part-Study in Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry and Implement the Three-in-One Combination of Teaching, Production and Scientific Research

We adhere to part-work and part-study and the practice of working while studying in order to bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's letter to the Kiangsi Communist Labor College has clearly pointed out for us the orientation. In order to render contributions to the rural socialist revolution and construction of the whole country, we must adhere to part-work and part-study in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. We walk out of the school to extensively solicit the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and start from the actual needs of the communes and production teams, to set up special courses. With our own hands, we have gradually started farms, logging station, animal farms and

small agricultural machine plants, established and strengthened the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research. In the course of practicing part-work and part-study, we insist on combining "work" and "study," mental labor and physical labor, thus giving impetus to the deepening of the revolution in education. We insist on constantly strengthening the content of teaching in close coordination with the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside, defining the task of scientific research in accordance with the problems that urgently need to be solved in the development of agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry production, conducting scientific research activities, and using the fruits of scientific research to enrich the content of teaching and guide and push production in the school and the communes and production teams. In the past few years, we provided the communes and production teams with more than 2,600,000 catties of superior paddy seeds, over 4,200 fowls and animals of good breed, and over one and a half million saplings. This year, we have again nursed over ten thousand saplings to fill in the blank regarding trees for the production of lacquer in our county.

Adhere to Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle Without Asking the State for Even a Penny

When the school was first founded, with the barren hills before us, the broad masses of teachers and students inherited the tradition of the "Anti-Japanese Military and Political College," carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and consistently adhered to the policy of running the school on the basis of part work and part-study and practicing studying while working. They studied, carried out production and built the school at the same time. After starting the undertaking in the hard way, we built school premises with a floor space of ten thousand square meters, transformed 300 mow of low-yield fields, planted 1,500 mow to fruit trees and woods and built seven new reservoirs on Mount Linkang where "trees did not grow on the mountains and food did not grow in the fields." In the past ten years and more we altogether produced 5,000,380 catties of food grain, and 786 piculs of oil-bearing materials, and raised over 3,260 head of pigs thus creating material wealth worth 3,600,000 yuan and laying down the foundation for launching the revolution in education. Through participation in collective labor, the broad masses of students gradually weeded out the influence of the revisionist line in education and the old idea of the exploiting classes to disdain physical labor, and fostered the thoughts and feeling of the laboring people as well as grasped certain agricultural science and techniques.

At the start of the undertaking, conditions were poor, and it was necessary to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. It was still necessary to carry forward this spirit when the conditions turned better. In the winter of 1971, the entire body of teachers and students braved wind and snow to reclaim barren land and build a tea garden. Some of the teachers and students had cracked hands and feet but none uttered a word of complaint. After 20 days of continuous hard fighting, they built 200 mow of tea gardens. Last winter, spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the entire body of teachers and students again carried out farm capital construction on a

large scale. Within a period of only 20 days, they leveled over 200 mow of paddy fields, opened up 30 mow of terraced fields, raised and strengthened three reservoirs, widened and deepened five ponds, rehabilitated 150 mow of team gardens, planted 2,000 trees, moved away six mounds, and filled in six unused ponds. Altogether 27,000 cubic meters of earthwork were involved.

Since 1961, we have managed to become self-supporting in food, oil, meat, vegetables and capital, and to run the school without asking the state for one penny. Last year, the self-supporting income earned by our students from productive labor in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry amounted to 89 percent of the total expenditures. With the income from other lines of production added, we had created for the country 89,000 yuan in wealth.

Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we come to understand that only by maintaining the natural political colors of brave hard and bitter struggles and carrying forward the spirit of relying on one's own effort could we surmount corruption by bourgeois ideas and firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, we lay special emphasis on making the teachers and students embrace the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in teaching, production, scientific research and other activities. For example, the production of the nitrogen-fixing bacterial fertilizer "5406," normally called for laboratories thermostat boxes and other facilities. We made do with what was available, started with indigenous methods, used pig excreta as raw material, adopted the method of accumulation with plastic film sheets, and made a success of the outdoor experiment. This method has been quickly popularized in the countryside.

Henceforth, we are determined to continue with the study of theory, grasp the line, maintain and carry forward the glorious tradition of the Party to brave hard and bitter struggles, further carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's instructions in the letter to the Kiangsi Communist College, effectively turn our school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and win new victories in the revolution in education.

* * *

TAIWAN

Deputy Leader of Taiwan Provincial Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1975)

huang yu-yen, deputy leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation to the third national games of the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air this evening together with 11 competitors and sports workers of taiwan province residing in the united states.

they were welcomed at the airport by tsai hsiao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the third national games preparatory committee, leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation and himself a compatriot of taiwan province origin; huang chung, deputy secretary-general of the games preparatory committee; huang wen-chin, deputy leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation and a compatriot of taiwan province origin residing in japan; li wei, leader of the chinese people's liberation army sports delegation; wang fu-yung, deputy leader of the peking sports delegation; and representatives of p.l.a. and peking competitors and competitors of the taiwan provincial sports delegation training in peking.

an earlier group of five sports workers and competitors of taiwan province residing in the u.s. arrived here by air at noon today.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Taiwan Provincial Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

the third national games preparatory committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the taiwan provincial sports delegation comprising compatriots of taiwan province origin from overseas and various parts of the motherland.

present at the banquet in the great hall of the people were vice-premier hua kuo-feng; leading members of the games preparatory committee, the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the peking municipality and other departments concerned, including lo ching-chang, chuang tse-tung, tien wei-hsin, lin li-yun, yu sang, ting kuo-yu, chao cheng-hung, ma wen-po, li chin-teh, li ching-chuan, lu chin-tung and hsu yun-

Reproduced from best available copy.

pei; leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation tsai hsiao and deputy leaders of the delegation huang wen-chin and huang yu-yen; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress (n.p.c.), members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.), n.p.c. deputies and c.p.p.c.c. members in peking, who are of taiwan province origin, including chuang hsi-chuan, chen yi-sung, su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta, tsai tzu-min, chen mu-sen, wang pi-yun, chen ting-mao, li chun-ching, chen wen-pin and hsu meng-shan; li wei, leader of the chinese people's liberation army sports delegation; liu feng, leader of the peking sports delegation; and sodnam norbu and phanthog, representatives of the nine chinese mountaineers who ascended the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng -- on may 27 this year.

chuang tse-tung, secretary-general of the games preparatory committee and minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, spoke at the banquet.

he said: "the participation of the taiwan provincial sports delegation in the third national games fully demonstrates the cordial concern of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee for the taiwan compatriots. it shows how the taiwan compatriots cherish the great leader chairman mao and the socialist motherland. it promotes the great patriotic solidarity of the taiwan compatriots and the people of various nationalities throughout the country and conveys the firm resolve of the entire chinese people, the taiwan compatriots included, to liberate taiwan and unify the motherland." "we must be ready at all times to wipe out all enemy intruders and liberate taiwan. the taiwan compatriots are bound to be reunited to the embrace of the motherland and the great motherland must be unified," he added.

he said: "it must be pointed out sternly that a handful of reactionaries in the world, the very few die hards in international sports organizations included, who are hostile to the chinese people, are still perpetrating such despicable schemes as 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan' and 'taiwan independence'. this is like lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet and is doomed to failure."

tsai hsiao, leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation, said in his speech at the banquet:

"representing the people, sports organizers and sportsmen of taiwan province, we on the taiwan provincial sports delegation are entered in the third national games to be reviewed by the party central committee and the people throughout the country. this is a happiness for the sports organizers and sportsmen of taiwan province and an aspiration of the people of taiwan province.

"while participating in the games, we are determined to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the party's basic line, and, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports, implement the principle of 'friendship first, competition second' and learn from the delegations of other provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army, and make our contribution to the enhancement of the unity of the taiwan compatriots and the rest of the chinese people.

"we are determined to unite closely and, under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, strive for the development of socialist sports of the motherland, for the strengthening of socialist revolution and construction, and for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland, together with the people of various nationalities and sports organizers and sportsmen from all parts of the country."

the compatriots and comrades-in-arms talked cordially like kith and kin at the banquet which was permeated with a jubilant atmosphere of family reunion.

TIBET

Tibetan People to Celebrate 10th Anniversary of Founding of Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 29, 1975)

the chinese communist party committee and the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region are making preparations for a ceremonious celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, which falls on september 9. filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, the people of various nationalities in the region are making outstanding achievements in honour of the occasion.

lhasa, the capital of the region, is in a festive mood. on the newly white-washed walls along the streets are red-letter slogans: "long live chairman mao, the great leader of all nationalities excl." and "warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region excl" in the past few days, people in government departments, army units, factories, schools and neighbourhood communities did a general cleaning to give the ancient city on the roof of the

world a face-lift. a joyous atmosphere prevails in the cities and towns, villages and pastureland throughout tibet.

in cooperation with the chinese people's liberation army, the million serfs and slaves in tibet suppressed the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion headed by dalai lama in 1959. after that, they carried out the democratic reform, smashed serfdom, the most reactionary, savage, barbarous and the darkest of all feudal systems, and established the people's political power. the tibet autonomous region was formally inaugurated on september 9, 1965.

under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, people in tibet made earth-shaking changes in the past ten years. they took an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, criticized the doctrines of confucius and mencius and the ideologies of all exploiting classes and the dalai traitorous clique, did away with the idea of "heavenly mandate" and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the region's total grain output last year was 48 per cent higher than that of the founding year of the autonomous region, or 2.5 times the figure of 1958, the year preceding the democratic reform. the total number of animals was 2.3 times the 1958 figure. industrial production has grown rapidly along with a fast growth of transportation, commerce, posts and telecommunications, culture and education and medicine. the entire autonomous region is a scene of revolutionary prosperity.

the cadres, peasants and herdsmen are determined to honour the anniversary with a good harvest. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, the million emancipated serfs worked in unity earlier this year to defeat a serious drought. the crops are growing better than that of last year in most places. a good harvest is in sight. the peasants in some areas have started harvesting. leading members of the region's party committee and revolutionary committee and army units have gone to rural areas at the head of contingents of cadres to help with harvesting. the peasants are encouraged and determined to greet the anniversary by better achievements.

workers on the industrial and transportation fronts fulfilled their half-year production quotas and are working for even better achievements in honour of the occasion.

the commercial workers are making preparations to ensure an abundant supply for the festival market. during the festival, 8,000 tons of consumer goods valued at 50 million yuan (rmb) will be on sale in shops throughout the autonomous region. among them are tibetan people's favourite worsted fabrics, felt hats, traditional pots and kettles for making butter tea. they are being shipped to the rural and pastoral areas. on sale in lhasa will be consumer goods in 5,000 varieties, including 600 varieties of tibetan specialties.

art troupes of the autonomous region and the p.l.a. regional command and amateur theatrical teams of government departments, factories and schools are rehearsing a colourful programme for the festival. the performances praise tibet's achievements in the revolution and construction and express the tibetan people's love for chairman mao, the communist party, the socialist motherland and the chinese people's liberation army. in the festival, gala parties will be held in lhasa's people's park, liberation park and other places. there will be horse racing, model air plane stunt flying and basketball, football and table tennis matches. a pictorial album on the historical changes in tibet will be published. exhibitions on class struggle and painting exhibitions will be held.

PETROCHEMICAL WORKS

Shanghai Builds General Petro-Chemical Works

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 29, 1975)

a modern petro-chemical base is appearing in the vicinity of shanghai along the east china sea coast.

construction of the shanghai general petro-chemical works, which consists of six plants and four auxiliary ones, was started in chinshan county in january last year. in a year and half eight of the ten plants were in the main completed. also finished were such offsite projects as railway sub-lines, a coastal oil terminal and effluents pipelines plus blocks of flats, a hospital, shops and other welfare facilities. a thriving scene prevails over the 600 hectares of beaches which are dotted with columns and tanks and crisscrossed by pipelines.

the project, the biggest undertaken in shanghai since liberation, will be a complex using crude oil to produce a variety of synthetic fibres.

under the leadership of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, builders of the project coming from all trades and professions in the city have firmly carried out the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and have followed the principle of concentrating their forces on one thing at a time. this enabled them to do a fast and good job.

the shanghai party committee has conducted extensive mobilization since the preparatory stage, explaining to people the political and economic importance of the project. industrial workers and peasants in rural people's communes pledge to contribute their best efforts. support for the project came from all trades in a vigorous campaign of socialist cooperation.

carrying their own tools, 50,000 commune members organized as an army of dyke builders arrived on the seashore in december 1972. taking advantage of the low-ebb season and braving piercing winter winds, they completed 1.2 million cubic metres of earthwork, built a 8.4-kilometre dyke and created 660 hectares of land in just 32 days to give the project a quick start.

part of the equipment for the general petro-chemical works was imported. the workers said: "we can import some of the advanced technical equipment from abroad, but we must rely on our own efforts to build socialism."

the seven-storey-high frame for the ethylene cracker consisted of over 800 steel beams to be screwed together via more than 20,000 joints, and allowed a maximum error in perpendicularity of no more than two centimetres from top to bottom. foreign technical manuals stipulate that the work should be done on scaffoldings by assembling the steel beams upwards one by one, and the job would take six months. drawing on their own experience, the chinese builders adopted the method of integral lifting, thus dispensing with the scaffoldings, saving much time, improving quality and ensuring safe operation. the entire job was completed in two months. examinations showed the error to be scarcely half of the prescribed maximum.

more than 300 pieces of equipment for the chinshan project fell into the category of "over-weight, over-length and over-size" ones. the heaviest weighed over 200 tons, the longest measured 60 metres and the thickest had a diameter exceeding six metres, all beyond the loading capacity of any available lorries, railway waggons or river boats. turning their resourcefulness to good account, the transport workers devised a kind of timber raft and successfully moved these giant pieces

to the construction site. to hoist them ashore, the workers improvised a derrick crane capable of handling the over 200-ton pieces.

the no. 2 chemical works, a subdivision of the general works, had to instal four sets of imported equipment and three sets of chinese-made installations. these heavy tasks were fulfilled three months or half a year ahead of time through the concerted efforts of the building and designing units.

a brief commentary in today's "people's daily" points out: "the shanghai general petro-chemical works is a model that combines speed with quality."

it goes on: "speed is a key question in china's socialist construction. practice at the chinshan project proves that the superiority of china's socialist system makes it possible for us to achieve a high speed."

the commentary notes that in the course of putting up the chinshan project, the builders encountered many difficulties. but they adhered to the principle of independence and self-reliance and gave wide scope to the collective wisdom and creativeness of the masses. thus they overcame one difficulty after another and successfully completed the projects in time. this shows the revolutionary spirit of china's working class.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

South China Province Builds More Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 29, 1975)

the south china province of kwangtung has put up more than 11,700 medium-sized and small hydro-electric power stations with varying generating capacity up to a maximum of 50,000 k.w.

the province abounds in water resources. yet it had just one small hydro-electric power station before liberation.

while building large power stations, it has encouraged the counties and people's communes to put up medium-sized and small ones in accordance with the national policy of "walking on two legs" in socialist construction. electricity from these stations goes into the state power grid or local networks. in both cases it has promoted the development of the province's industry and agriculture.

the generating capacity built by rural people's communes and production brigades accounts for nearly half the total of the province's medium-sized and small hydro-electric power stations.

in swatow prefecture, eastern kwangtung province, the people's communes and production brigades and teams have put up 1,033 small hydro-electric power stations. one of them, the hsinfeng people's commune in jaoping county, alone built 20 such stations in the past decade. this has enabled the commune to bring 600 hectares of farmland under irrigation, mechanize or semi-mechanize the processing of farm and side-line produce and expand the commune-run porcelain industry. the commune's total income from agriculture and industry trebled in ten years.

kwangtung province combines the construction of power projects with flood control and the development of drainage and irrigation facilities and navigation. shunteh county at the mouth of the pearl river built a power station to make use of tides that have a drop of only 1.2 metres. the station now provides the county with 60 percent of the electricity it needs for agricultural use and has reduced the danger of flood on 20,000 hectares of farmland downstream.

the chinchiang river in the western part of foshan prefecture was once a scourge to the local people. its course was narrow on the upper reaches and zigzagging on the middle and lower reaches. during the rainy season, mountain torrents poured down swiftly and often destroyed crops and fields, while in the dry season the river became innavigable. the counties and people's communes along the river, in developing the power industry, built reservoirs and improved the river course. this has expanded the irrigated acreage and made the river navigable the year round. fourteen power stations have been built on the river.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in building hydro-electric power stations, communes in various places accumulated funds, made equipment and trained technicians by their own efforts. state appropriation only accounted for nine percent of the total investment in medium-sized and small hydro-electric power stations in the past four years.

every prefecture of the province now produces water turbine generating units up to generating capacity of 650 k.w.

SHIPBUILDING

Shanghai Shipbuilders Achieve New Successes

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1975)

shipbuilders here launched four ships and built three in the 10,000-ton class in july after effecting a substantial rise in tonnage in the first half of this year over the same 1974 period.

shanghai is a major shipbuilding base in china. in this final year of the nation's fourth five-year plan, shanghai's shipbuilders are determined to fulfil their quotas ahead of schedule and build more and better ships for socialist construction. they did speedy, excellent jobs in july by overcoming the difficulties for open-air operation arising from a hot and rainy weather.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started, the shipbuilders have shortened the cycle of operation on the berth in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the seven 10,000-ton class ships launched or completed in july included the 25,000-ton "shenchou", the 13,000-ton freighter "fengchan" and the 10,000-ton passenger ship "changtzu". the construction of a 10,000-ton class ship required a year in 1974. it is now taking seven or eight months or even less time. the "fengchih" commissioned in july was completed in five months and 10 days.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

South China Prefecture Develops Local Industries

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 29, 1975)

yulin prefecture in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has vigorously developed local industries to serve agriculture by self-reliance and fully utilizing local resources.

total industrial output value of 1974 was three times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began, average per hectare grain output surpassed 7.5 tons and output of various cash crops also increased remarkably.

embracing eight counties, the prefecture had only

13 small factories with a little more than 200 workers, making cooking pots, matches and small thermal power plant equipment before liberation. now the prefecture has more than 900 factories with over 60,000 workers. local industries now include iron and steel and machinery plants, coal mine, sugar refinery, paper mill and chemical fertilizer plants. they turn out 2,000 kinds of products for agricultural production and manufactured articles for people's daily life.

the local industries have been developed in line with the principle of "walking on two legs" in building socialism, that is, simultaneously with the development of big and medium enterprises run by the state, localities run small industries in accordance with local conditions. these small industries use local resources, and achieve quick results in a comparatively short time to meet local needs.

with grain as its main agricultural produce, yulin prefecture grows sugar cane and other cash plants in abundance. to improve the phosphorus-deficient soil, small phosphorous fertilizer plants were set up in 1971 by the prefecture and its subordinate counties and many people's communes. following this, small nitrogenous and potassium fertilizer plants were set up. the prefecture now has 44 small chemical fertilizer plants that produce three times more fertilizer than 1965, averaging 0.6 tons for each hectare of local farmland.

the prefecture also makes tractors, diesel engines, transplanters and other farm machines and small hydraulic power station equipment. every county has its own farm machinery plant and every commune its farm tool plant. in 1974 alone, the prefecture turned out 50,000 machines and three million pieces of improved iron and wooden farm tools. owing to the widespread application of mechanized drainage and irrigation, the acreage giving high and stable yield despite drought and water-logging has been enlarged to 60,000 hectares, and machine-ploughed acreage also expanded year by year.

the farm machinery plants are branch-out of small blacksmith workshops. for a start, bellows were used in the absence of blowers and accessories and parts were hammered out in the absence of forging machines. as production developed, the factories were expanded and new equipment added. these farm machinery plants now manufacture small lathes, drilling machines, planers, pneumatic hammers, small sugar presses and power generators to equip the commune-run farm implement plants.

the yulin tractor plant was formerly a small repair shop. it had only 20 ordinary lathes when it was started in 1970. led by the three-in-one combination group composed of workers, cadres and technicians, the workers pooled their wisdom to tackle difficulties and organized study groups to visit other factories and learn from their experience. the workers manufactured a 160-ton friction press and other equipment, including a double housing planer. in the past few years, the workers made 110 pieces of equipment and machinery units which account for 74 per cent of the plant's existing equipment. the plant turned out 1,000 walking tractors last year.

TECHNICIAN FOR PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Tsinghua University Trains Technicians for People's Communes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1975)

a branch school of tsinghua university set up in tahsing county on the outskirts of peking is training technicians for rural people's communes.

the site of the branch school is a farm run by the university for its staff to take part in physical labour. the founding of the school has won the support of the peking municipal party committee and some district and county party committees on the city's outskirts.

the school gives one-year courses in four specialities, namely, farm machinery, irrigation, electrical engineering and rural architecture. its first group of 500 students all came from the countryside.

priority is given to the study of marxism-leninism and participation in class struggle in the countryside. at the same time, the students learn the knowledge urgently needed for developing socialist agriculture.

the school is being run with frugality. teachers and students put up laboratories and repair shops on their own, making use of discarded materials.

in addition to full-time teachers, teachers from tsinghua university who work on the farm by turns also teach at the school.

the school maintains close ties with nearby communes and their sub-divisions to help them solve problems

arising from farm production. one production brigade wanted to solve the problem of controlling the water level in its water tower. students of electrical engineering referred to their lessons in automatic control and made an automatic water level control device for it.

during the busy farming season last summer, the students returned to their own production teams and joined the villagers in harvesting and sowing.

students of farm machinery and electrical engineering have helped production brigades repair 800 tractors, harvesters and sprayers, overhaul 53 electric motors and install eight automatic water level control devices.

the poor and lower-middle peasants are very pleased with the whole-hearted service given by the school.

MUSIC

Amateur Music Creation in Shensi Province

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 29, 1975)

nearly 2,000 amateur music composers and lyric writers, mainly workers and peasants, have come to the fore in northwest china's shensi province during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, they have created a great number of revolutionary songs and folk songs with the clear characteristics of our time. vividly reflecting the people's life and struggle under socialism, these songs are very popular with the masses. they inspire people to greater efforts in socialist revolution and construction.

tso che-yin, a veteran miner at the shihchiaho mine under the tungchuan mining administration, learned to read musical notation and compose songs with deep proletarian feelings during the cultural revolution. many songs he wrote were well received.

led by local party organizations at various levels, mass literary and art activities have developed rapidly in tzuyang county of this province since 1972. the county now has nearly 300 amateur composers and lyric writers. they have produced over 1,200 revolutionary songs, part of which are folk songs.

along with the flourishing music creation activities, concerts on special themes and songfests have been held since 1974 in yenan and other 43 cities or counties.

a meeting was held in the province recently to exchange experience. some 200 representatives of the province's professional and amateur musical workers were present. they stressed that they would keep to the orientation that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, further promote mass singing activities and make still more efforts to reform former folk songs so as to better help strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

the albanian party and government delegation led by lefter goga, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of finance, left here for hanoi today. the delegation arrived in peking on august 24 on its way to the democratic republic of viet nam to attend the celebrations of its 30th national day.

while in china, the delegation was met and feted by chung hsi-tung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Pavilion Day Reception Held at Algiers International Fair

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 27, 1975)

a chinese pavilion day reception was given here today by hou teh-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy and man shu-lin, head of the chinese pavilion at the 12th algiers international fair.

among the more than 300 people present at the reception were layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce, mohamed farrah, general director of the national bureau of fairs and foreign trade, and other algerian friends.

diplomatic envoys here also attended.

yaker, farrah and other guests visited the chinese pavilion. yaker had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim and the head of the chinese pavilion. he said that the unity and friendship between algeria and china has promoted the development of their economic and commercial relations.

the chinese pavilion, covering an area of 1,500 square metres, has four sections: sino-algerian friendship, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

Chinese PLA Veterans Delegation Back in Peking from Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

the chinese people's liberation army veterans delegation returned to peking by air yesterday after attending the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of algeria's national veterans day.

the delegation is led by tsao kuang-hua, former procurator of the military procuratorate under the p.l.a. general political department. member of the delegation is lan ting-hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. railway corps.

the delegation was met at the airport by tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chi chien-chai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. railway corps, and leading members of departments concerned.

present was ait abdelmalek larbi, second secretary of the algerian embassy here.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1975)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of charles lynch, chief of the southam news services of canada, and his wife.

present were canadian ambassador to china c. john small and his wife, and peking-based correspondent of the southam news services john robert walker and his wife.

after arriving in kwangchow on august 10 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency, the canadian guests had visited kwangchow, kweilin, shanghai, tangshan, taching, harbin and luta. they arrived in peking this morning.

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with charles lynch, chief of the southam news services of canada, and his wife.

present on the occasion were d.c. arnould, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy here, and john robert walker, peking-based correspondent of the southam news services, and his wife.

present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng ti, leading member of the agency.

CHINA AND GREECE

New Chinese Ambassador to Hellenic Republic Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

ho yang, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the hellenic republic, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

hashim bin sultan, malaysian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of malaysia.

present on the occasion were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi, leading member of the physical culture and sports

commission li ching-chuan and deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiao-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Herbal Medicine Study Team

(NCNA-English Karachi, Aug. 29, 1975)

pakistan prime minister z. a. bhutto received the visiting herbal medicine study team of the academy of sciences of china led by hsu jen-sheng and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese guests here yesterday.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned of pakistan b. a. qureshi and a. m. ansari, as well as chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui.

after their arrival in pakistan on august 23, the chinese pharmacologists were received on separate occasions in islamabad by hafeezullah cheema, minister for labour, health, social welfare and population planning, and shahzada saedur rashid abbasi, minister of state of science and technology. they also visited medical and health institutions and exchanged views with pakistan friends.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Pakistan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry chang han-chih were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Vice Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

cornel pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic, and his party left peking for home by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here ion dorobantu.

vice-foreign minister cornel pacoste and his party arrived in peking on august 24 for a visit to china. while in peking, they were honoured at a banquet given by vice-foreign minister ma wen-po. vice-foreign minister cornel pacoste presided over the foundation laying ceremony for the new romanian embassy building. the romanian guests also toured places of historical interest in peking and made a trip to shanghai.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Freetown, Aug. 27, 1975)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone tsung ke-wen gave a reception at the embassy here today in honour of sierra leonean government officials and friendly personages from various circles.

among those present at the reception were minister of information and broadcasting a.b.m. camara, minister of lands d.f. shears, minister of social welfare and rural development s.a. fofanah and other ranking government officials.

some foreign diplomatic envoys in sierra leone were also present.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese National Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1975)

the sudanese national men's volleyball team led by abu el gasim hag ali left peking for home by air this evening at the end of its friendly visit to china.

during its stay in china, the sudanese volleyball team visited peking, kwangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to Seventh Special UN Session Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 28, 1975)

the chinese delegation to the seventh special session of the general assembly of the united nations headed by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, arrived in new york this evening.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by rako naco, albanian permanent representative to the united nations; li yun gyom, deputy permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations.

present at the airport were also huang hua, vice-chairman of the delegation and permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, and those members of the delegation who are already in new york.

tang ming-chao, under-secretary-general of the united nations was also present.

the seventh special session of the u.n. general assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation will open in new york on september 1.

CHINA AND US

US Congressional Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 29, 1975)

the u.s. congressional delegation led by john b. anderson, republican representative, with robert c. byrd, democratic senator, as its deputy leader, wound up its visit to china and left shanghai for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh and leading member of the foreign affairs department of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee yuan tung-lin.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, sian, kunming, kueilin and shanghai.

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Closes in San Francisco

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

the exhibition of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china closed in san francisco yesterday evening after eight months' display of exhibits in the united states, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition began in washington last december 13. it moved to kansas city, missouri later and then to san francisco. it has in these eight months received a total of over 1.8 million visitors. there were long queues before the exhibition buildings in summer and winter, sometimes waiting for three to four hours. u.s. papers, magazines, radio and television networks gave wide publicity to the exhibition. in coordination with the exhibition, seminars on new china, photo exhibitions and film shows were held by u.s. friendly associations and cultural organizations. u.s.-china people's friendship associations were set up in some mid-west cities in this period. the exhibition promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and american people.

on the evening of august 27, huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states, gave a reception in san francisco to mark the successful conclusion of the exhibition.

john richardson, u.s. assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs, and alfred nelder, acting mayor of san francisco, attended the reception.

present also were over 400 people including american scholars yang chen-ning and yuen ren chao, chairman of the san francisco u.s.-china people's friendship association miss ellen brotsky, john king fairbank and other noted figures of the u.s. cultural, art and educational circles.

huang chen said at the reception that since president richard nixon's visit to china, the publication of the shanghai communique and the reopening of sino-u.s. relations in 1972, contacts and cultural interflow between the two peoples have developed step by step. the present exhibition is a major event in the cultural interflow between the chinese and american people. we are greatly touched by the warm support given us by the american visitors. 1.8 million enthusiastic visitors are the best proof of the traditional, profound friendship between the chinese and american people.

when our exhibition came to the united states, he said, it brought with it the chinese people's deep friendship for the american people; now it will return to china bringing with it the deep friendship of the american people for the chinese people. we are firmly convinced that guided by the spirit of the sino-u.s. shanghai communique, the friendship between the chinese and american people will increase continuously.

john richardson congratulated the exhibition on its big success in the united states and said that it "has been one of the great international cultural events of the decade" and "has also drawn the largest crowds ever to see a single exhibition in our country". he said, "secretary of state kissinger has said that 'the normalization of relations with the people's republic of china is a permanent and essential element in our foreign policy'. we are convinced that the mutual understanding and goodwill between the chinese and american people which this exhibition has fostered is making a significant contribution towards the attainment of that goal."

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Minister of Education Fetes Venezuelan
Minister of Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. luis manuel penalver, venezuelan minister of education, and his wife, dr. arnoldo gabaldon, venezuelan specialist in tropical diseases, and his wife, dr. felix pifano and his wife, and madame beatriz de davila.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned and personnel from education and medical circles chang wei, tung mian-kuo, chung hui-lan, ling ching, chen teh-ho, sheng li-hua, hu shou-hsin and li chia-hui.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in his toast at the banquet, minister chou jung-hsin praised the venezuelan people for the unremitting efforts they had made in safeguarding sea rights and oil resources and developing the national economy. he pointed out that the people of china and venezuela are faced at present with the common task against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. in reply, minister luis manuel penalver thanked the chinese side for the warm reception accorded to them since their arrival in peking. he said that their current visit to china will further enhance the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries.

the venezuelan guests arrived here by air this morning for a visit to china on invitation. they were welcomed at the airport by minister chou jung-hsin and others.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Democratic Republic of Vietnam Ambassador
Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

among the guests at the reception were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, deputy head

of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam.

present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

vietnamese documentaries were shown at the reception.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 10, 1975 No. 5932

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

This Book Is Worth Reading

- introducing "Study the 'Critique of the Gotha Program' and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

by

the group of theorists at the Chinchiapao commune, Yench'ing county, Peking municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1975)

The book "Study the 'Critique of the Gotha Program' and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" was compiled by the group of poor-and-lower-middle-peasant theorists in Tachai production brigade with the assistance of comrades from the Party School of the Central Committee and recently published by the People's Press.

Full of excitement, we have finished reading this book compiled by the poor and lower-middle peasants. We feel that it is a popular and highly militant book with a clearcut stand, and is a fairly good book on the study of Marxism. This book combines the basic principles of the "Critique of the Gotha Program" with the practical experience of the Tachai production brigade in perseverance in continued revolution after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, and explains problems on the basis of combining theory with practice. It is warm and easy to understand when read. It is of some enlightenment and help to us, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying and comprehending the basic Marxist principles in conjunction with the actual conditions of the countryside.

When we read this book to the commune members, an old poor peasant aptly said, "The new and old societies are under two skies. The 'boors' who were beasts of burden in the past have today mounted the mountain of theory. This

book written by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai production brigade is an effective criticism of those people who say that the 'boors' cannot learn Marxism or write books."

A salient feature of this book is that the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai production brigade have devoted much time and energy to linking up theory with reality in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings that "it is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." In writing this book, the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai production brigade do not soak themselves in terms and concepts "in the abstract" nor do they copy principles plus examples from books and newspapers. Instead they start from the needs of the actual struggle to seriously study the main viewpoints in this work by Marx, and take this as a guide to review the course of struggle which they have gone through. They make analysis to see which are the experiences that should be affirmed and which are the lessons that should be learned, sum up their own actual experiences and raise their understanding to the plane of theory. They also use their personal understanding and language to explain the Marxist viewpoint. This book explains difficult things in everyday language and is full of flesh and blood. It has embodied the revolutionary style of study of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai production brigade in linking theory with reality.

The "Critique of the Gotha Program" is a program document of the international communist movement. In this book, Marx has criticized Lassalle's opportunist line, expounded the historic mission of the proletariat in overthrowing the capitalist system of private ownership and has for the first time put forth the principles of the two stages of development of communism and developed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Making a serious study of this brilliant work is of tremendous realistic significance when we study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Tachai production brigade is a red flag on the agricultural front in our country and has accumulated rich experiences in both socialist revolution and construction. In this book, through summing up experiences, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Tachai production brigade have linked Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's reactionary viewpoint with Lassalle's reactionary assertions for criticism so that we can easily and clearly discern the reactionary essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line. In the last section of this book, "It Is Necessary To Uphold the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Throughout the Historical Period of Socialism," the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai production brigade have summed up some experience in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with their personal practice. For example, they adhere to the Party's basic line and with class struggle as the key link, they vigorously grasp revolution, promote production and continue the revolution. They constantly educate and reform the peasants. They broaden the propaganda of communist ideas and restrict the bourgeois rights. They build a revolutionized leading body. They "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. And so on and so forth. These provide theories, facts and methods and we should learn from them.

In the 4th and 5th sections of this book -- "Distribution of Gross Products in Socialist Society Must Adhere to the Marxist Principle" and "Correctly Implement the Principle of 'From Each According to His Ability, to Each According to His Work' To Restrict Bourgeois Rights," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai production brigade have, in contrast with Marx's principle that the gross products of society are not "totally" distributed to the individuals and Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to pay attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual," summed up their experiences in rationally resolving the relations between the state, the collective and the individual and between accumulation and consumption in the distribution of products. For more than Twenty years, the public accumulation of the Tachai production brigade has constantly increased in sympathy with the development of production. Ever greater contributions are rendered to the state, the foundation of the collective economy is getting thicker and thicker, farm capital construction and the collective welfare undertakings of the commune members are ever growing, and the living standard of the commune members is gradually raised, thus fully revealing the superiority of the socialist system.

Last year, our Chinchiapao commune studied the brilliant work "Critique of the Gotha Program" and cleared up some muddled understanding on the relationships between the retention of public accumulation and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This year, in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as we studied again the "Critique of the Gotha Program" some commune members could not understand Marx's saying that "equal right here is still -- in principle -- bourgeois right" in his discussion on distribution to each according to his work. They said, "Since the equal right embodied in distribution to each according to his work is still a bourgeois right, how should we correctly handle it?" In the book "Study the 'Critique of the Gotha Program' and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat,' the Tachai production brigade have introduced their method of work control by "wholeheartedly working for the public and reporting work points for public discussion" and used their own practical experience to give a concrete explanation to how they implement the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and restrict bourgeois rights. After reading this book, people are greatly enlightened.

The book "Study the 'Critique of the Gotha Program' and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" has embodied the militant style of writing of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Basically, it can be read and understood by the literate and can also be understood by the illiterate when read to them. It pays greater attention to starting from specific questions to explain the Marxist viewpoint in conjunction with the actual struggle and personal experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants. It also pays attention to using the bold words and metaphorical language of the poor and lower-middle peasants to explain certain theoretical problems.

For example, in the course of explaining that "labor is not the source of all wealth" and that only the combination of the natural world with labor is the source of wealth, they did not just discuss things in the abstract

nor did they simply explain the words. Instead they first raised the question why among the working people in the old society, "those who made mats had to sleep on earth beds, those who wove cloth had to bare their backs, those who built houses had no house to live in and those who tilled land were starved." Following this, they clearly pointed out that the vital issue of opportunist Lassalle's empty talks on labor was to avoid the question of who should possess the means of production, to deceive the working people and to defend the system of ownership by the landlords and capitalists. After that they also used the words often uttered by the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai -- "Grain grows from land, and land has to be tilled by people. When people are diligent, and land is not left idle, sweat will bring about an increase in grain output" -- to show that there should be certain material conditions for labor to create wealth, in other words, the need to grasp the means of production. And so on and so forth.

Through this method of writing, the poor and lower-middle peasants do not find the difficult sentences and points in the original work so difficult when they read them. Instead they develop a warm feeling for them, are deeply impressed and find them easy to remember. The more they study, the more they love to study.

After reading this book compiled by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai production brigade, we deeply feel that the works by Marx and Lenin have been written for the oppressed and exploited working people by the teachers of revolution. Once the workers, peasants and soldiers have mastered the Marxist theories, they can better oppose and guard against revisionism, and struggle for firmly and consistently adhering to the Party's basic line, grasping revolution, promoting production and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past few years, we broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants at Chinchiapao commune had learned from Tachai the advanced experience in grasping the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and turning consciousness into matter, and were in the course of changing our outlook in revolution and production. In 1974, the total grain output of the whole commune doubled that in 1967 and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants had further recognized the superiority of the socialist system and greatly aroused their socialist enthusiasm. They said, "Tachai is the model for us to learn from. There is still a great difference between us and the Tachai production brigade. However, as long as we arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, study the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai production brigade in conjunction with the actual conditions in our area, rely on our own efforts and brave arduous struggle, the red flowers of Tachai surely will also come into full bloom on the land of our Chinchiapao commune.

We applaud the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai for having courageously mounted the sphere of the superstructure and compiled works on the study of Marxism welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. We

also welcome the integration of the professional theorists of the Party School of the Central Committee with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and their spirit of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. We hope that the broad masses of professional theorists will continue to go deep into the basic unit, integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and compile more and better reference reading matter for the study of works by Marx and Lenin.

* * *

COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Resist Corruption by the Capitalist Principle of Commodity Exchange

by

the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Canton Armed Force Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out in an important instruction on the question of theory, "Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." Through seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have come to realize that an important reason for some people within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs to follow the bourgeois style of life is corruption by the capitalist principle of commodity exchange. In order to thoroughly overcome the bourgeois style of life and strengthen the building of the Party and the army units ideologically, we must thoroughly understand the importance of resolutely resisting corruption by the capitalist principle of commodity exchange on the basis of combining theory with practice and upholding the proletarian principle of Party spirit.

Ours is a motor unit. In order to support socialist construction, our unit constantly makes use of opportunities such as empty vehicles on the return trip and the training of drivers to help some units transport supplies. A small number of units using the vehicles wanted to make use of our vehicles to transport things outside the range permitted by policy. They therefore sent us some gifts to "repay our kindness," and spoke of this as "the natural laws of human relationships which call for reciprocation of courtesy." In order to implement "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," our Party committee turned down the irrational requests that ran counter to the general and specific policies of the Party. However, because in the past we had not raised our understanding of this question to the plane of resisting corruption by the capitalist principle of commodity exchange, we failed to explain things thoroughly when conducting education for the army unit or directing work to the other side.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee has come to realize further that those deeds which do not start from Party spirit and the principled stand of the Party, but rely on relationships, favors asked or done, "conveniences for others" and "reciprocation of courtesy" have in essence turned the socialist relations of cooperation into the capitalist relations of commodity buying and selling and are a bourgeois style of work. In capitalist society where the commodity economy occupies the dominant position and all things are transacted as commodities, the principle of commodity exchange has permeated into all spheres of society, thus placing economic, political and even family relations under the domination of the principle of commodity exchange and turning them into bald relations of interests and the ruthless "cash

transactions." As Lenin said, "Work is done for earning money -- this is the morality of the capitalist world." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 105) This bourgeois criterion for viewing problems, doing things and handling the interrelations of people is alien to the proletarian principle of Party spirit which takes working for the greatest interests of the broadest masses of the people as its aim. If we start only from the interests of the individual or of a small group, make use of our functions and powers to transact principles, and are enthusiastic about practicing such "reciprocation" through making use of each other for the benefit of both sides, the glorious tradition of our army will be lost, the bourgeois idea of profiting oneself at the expense of the public and attaining personal ends in the name of official duties will run wild, the socialist relations of cooperation will be undermined, and the tools of transportation entrusted us by the Party and state for defending the mother country and aiding socialist construction could be converted into tools for netting profits for individuals and small groups.

What merits our vigilance is that in order to change the socialist system of ownership, the bourgeoisie invariably adopt a thousand and one ways to disseminate the ideology reflecting the capitalist relations of commodity exchange, in a vigorous attempt to introduce the capitalist principle of commodity exchange into our political life and even inner-Party life and use the bourgeois outlook to transform our Party and revolutionary ranks. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique had publicized the fallacy that "personal favors are more important than the laws of the land." Their so called "personal favors" are in essence quotations for carrying out capitalist commodity exchange. On the one hand, they urged people to stop at nothing in going after profits under the veil of "personal favors" like the capitalists. On the other hand, they made use of "personal favors" such as extending invitations, sending gifts, granting offices and making promises to befriend and win over certain people more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois rights for serving them in restoring capitalism. Should we lower our guard, we will easily be confused and deceived by their trash.

One important reason that makes it easy for a handful of comrades to fall prey to corruption by the capitalist principle of commodity exchange is that they have not properly remolded their world outlook. Within our Party and our revolutionary ranks, whether to promote the capitalist principle of commodity exchange or to uphold the proletarian principle of Party spirit is an important part of the struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion. The class struggle in the historical period of socialism has determined that the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes and the new bourgeois elements are bound to make use of bourgeois ideas in a thousand and one ways to corrupt our Party and revolutionary ranks. Only by abolishing the concept of private ownership, leaping out of the conventions of the idea of bourgeois rights and firmly embracing the proletarian world outlook can we effectively resist corruption by the capitalist principle of commodity exchange, wipe out the bourgeois philistine work style of "reciprocation of courtesy" and overcome bourgeois corrosion.

The fundamental issue lies in the line and the key lies in leadership. The key to resistance of corrosion by the capitalist principle of commodity exchange is in the hands of our Party committee.

Our leading cadres must impose strict demands on themselves, free themselves from the yoke of the interests of individuals and small groups, take the greatest interests of the broadest masses of the people as the highest criterion, uphold the proletarian principle of Party spirit, do things in accordance with the political and organizational principles of the Party, wage struggle with unflagging efforts against all incorrect thoughts and deeds, be models in restricting the bourgeois rights, and fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Investigation and Study Represent an Important Link for Combining Theory with Practice

by

Chang Wen-kung (章文貢)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 28, 1975)

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, many comrades have scored initial results through carrying forward the revolutionary style of study by linking theory with practice, taking Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory as the key link and going deep into the midst of factories, the countryside, stores, schools and neighborhoods to conduct investigations and studies. These investigations and studies have played a very useful role in clarifying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, applying this theory to the solution of the practical problems in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, strengthen all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and giving impetus to the deepening of the study movement. Many comrades have deeply realized that in order to learn to understand and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to consistently adhere to the principle of linking theory with practice, as investigation and study constitute an important link in combining theory with practice.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is a splendid theoretical outline of the actual conditions and basic contradictions in our socialist society. The Marxist theory of knowledge tells us that knowledge comes from practice and rational knowledge comes from perceptual knowledge. In order to acquire a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's important instruction, as we read and study seriously, we must go deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies in a planned and purposeful manner so as to lay hold of an abundance of vivid and concrete actual facts to enrich our perceptual knowledge and further raise perceptual knowledge to the plane of rational knowledge before we can clearly understand the question why dictatorship should be exercised over the bourgeoisie.

At the start of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, many comrades had some knowledge but not a complete understanding of the many major theoretical problems raised in Chairman Mao's important instruction. They did not know or had not paid attention to some of the problems. They even had an erroneous understanding of some problems in the past. Following the start and deepening of the study movement, through studying seriously and conducting investigations and studies, things have greatly changed. Problems which were formerly not clearly understood have now become clearer. Those which formerly received no attention are now seriously delved into. Those which were

formerly incorrectly understood have now been gradually rectified. For instance, regarding the questions of the commodity system and exchange by means of money in socialist society, some comrades had a blurred understanding in the past and they noticed only that they were different from the old society. They have now understood that the existence of the commodity system and exchange by means of money in the socialist society still provides soil for engenering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Speaking in this sense, this is scarcely different from the old society. Therefore, such things must be allowed to exist but must also be restricted. Regarding the conditions that would engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members, they either had no knowledge at all or inadequate knowledge in the past. Now they begin to understand that due to the existence of class struggle and bourgeois rights and due to corruption by bourgeois ideas, the appearance of new bourgeois elements among these several "sections" is inevitable. Therefore, we must constantly wage an anti-corrosion struggle. Practice shows that the possession of detailed information through investigation and study for making a fuller analysis of actual conditions and raising the rich actual facts to the proper plane of theory for understanding can deepen our understanding of why it is necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Some comrades think that without conducting investigations and studies, we also can make a proper study of theory. This kind of understanding is obviously one-sided. Of course, by counting on others' investigation results and on some practical experience already gained, we can also understand things learned from books without conducting investigations and studies in person. However, if we do not acquire direct experience compatible with the new situation and constantly enrich our perceptual knowledge, we cannot eventually arrive at a deep understanding of the question of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat under the new situation. Because of this, we would be content with half-baked knowledge in study or move in a circle around terms and concepts or fall into a state of looking at flowers in the fog. The result is that things that are "clear" in study would become blurred when put into application.

Mastery is entirely for the purpose of application. Application of revolutionary theory for guiding practice cannot be divorced from investigation and study. Theory is the guide to action. It is important precisely because it can guide revolutionary practice. We study theory for the purpose of solving actual problems in the revolution and actively transforming the objective world and the subjective world. Investigation and study are for the application of theory in solving practical problems. Chairman Mao says, "To investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it." Only by applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in making a systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment so as to understand the history and existing state of things, analyze their features and find out things of regularity therefrom can we find a basis for the solution of problems, and realy shoot arrows at the target.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has clearly pointed out that the most important question we have to solve

is the question of combating and guarding against revisionism. In order to penetratingly carry out the socialist revolution in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, there are in the two sectors of the economic base and the superstructure many important theoretical problems and practical problems that have to be solved by means of serious reading and study and penetrating investigation and research. This requires us to clearly understand the influence and manifestation of revisionism in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other fields, look for measures for guarding against the breeding of revisionism, go further in correctly orienting the ideological and political line, deepen the study movement, fully arouse the masses, strengthen the building of the leading bodies, overcome bourgeois factionalism, seriously carry out to the letter the Party's various policies, hit at the class enemy's disruptive activities and really carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level.

Let us give Linch'uan county in Kiangsi as an example to show that the process of investigation and research is at the same time a process to solve problems. This county has little arable land but a large population. In the past, because the leadership had no clear understanding of the new situation of struggle between the two classes and the two lines and failed to grasp the overall situation and to adopt effective measures, a fairly large portion of labor had for a long time gone elsewhere to take up side occupations and handicrafts as independent operations. Formerly, some cadres invariably thought that this was a "historical problem" long defying solution, a "mass problem" of wide implications and a "problem involving actual difficulties" in making proper arrangements for surplus labor. Therefore, they drifted and hesitated, were unable to make up their minds, and took no serious action.

In the study movement, with Lenin and Chairman Mao's expositions on small production as the weapon, the cadres of this county made a thorough and systematic investigation and study of this problem and raised it to the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism in understanding. They realized that, to tell the truth, this or that problem was but a question of whether to practice socialism or capitalism, Marxism or revisionism. The so-called "historical problem" represented but the "trace of the old society," and was precisely one of the tasks that had to be solved by the dictatorship of the proletariat. The so-called "mass problem" was in essence the question of the spontaneous tendency of small production toward capitalism, and was a problem that called for energetic education and transformation. As to the "problem involving actual difficulties," the correct solution was to energetically develop the collective economy and incorporate family side occupations and handicraft production into the orbit of Party's policies. After such investigation and analysis, they laid hold of the essence of the problem, and with the conditions clearly understood, great determination made and the correct methods used, they managed to solve the problem in good time.

Naturally, in the course of making use of theory to solve practical problems, we cannot act rashly. Especially on problems relating to policies and systems, things cannot be changed at random. However, the

Central Committee has now laid down definite provisions for many problems and repeatedly urged that they be quickly solved. The masses have also expressed such a strong desire. The development of the situation of the revolution and production has also revealed this inevitable trend. But some leading cadres just take a wait-and-see attitude and resort to procrastination in making decisions. Although some problems are more complicated, so long as we correctly make use of the mass-line method and the method of class analysis to conduct investigations and studies, they are not difficult to clarify and can also be gradually solved. Investigation and study are precisely an effective method for overcoming the wait-and-see attitude.

It can be seen from this that investigation and study is an important link between the two active leaps from practice to knowledge and from knowledge to practice as well as an important link in the process of cognition of dialectical materialism. Through investigation and study in the course of reading and studying can deepen our understanding of theory. Through investigation and study in the course of using theory to guide practice can enable us to correctly solve practical problems in revolution with a purpose in mind. Only by closely linking theory with practice can we claim having learned to understand and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The deeper the study movement goes, the greater the need to make investigations and studies. Human practice is a process of endless development that will never end. Similarly, human knowledge is also a process of endless development that will never end. Practice and knowledge, again practice and again knowledge -- this form repeats itself in endless cycles. We are required to constantly strengthen investigations and studies and give impetus to constant combination of theory and practice and constant deepening of knowledge. Especially in the case of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the quintessence of Marxism, the ability to master and apply it can never be achieved by studying for a while or making one or two investigations. As the deepening of the study movement would set higher demands for linking theory with practice, investigation and study would also become more important. With investigation and research deepening, many new problems will be encountered and brought forth, and our perceptual knowledge will become richer and more vivid. This calls for our use of Marxism to constantly make scientific analysis and theoretical summary. For example, there are questions of how does the current study movement stand, what are its features and laws, how to guide this movement, how to deepen the study movement, etc. To clearly understand these questions, it is also necessary for us to seriously and constantly keep a proper grip on this link of investigation and study. We must, through investigation and study, understand the whole course of the movement, grasp the orientation of the movement, opportunely discover and solve problems partaking of the nature of a trend, properly lay hold of typical examples, sum up and popularize advanced experience, constantly sweep away the ideological obstacles and guide the constant deepening of the movement.

Whether or not investigations and studies are conducted is not just a question of method of work but also a question of the line, an

important question of principle bearing on the practice of Marxism or revisionism. To persist in investigation and study means adherence to the materialist theory of reflection. Opposition to investigation and study means the practice of idealist transcendentalism. Within our Party, protracted and repeated struggles have been carried out around this question. Chairman Mao consistently adheres to linking the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, stresses investigation and study, opposes dogmatism and empiricism and has put forward a Marxist line for our Party. But the ringleaders of all opportunist lines are opposed to investigation and study. Liu Shao-ch'i attacked investigation and study as "out of date," while Lin Piao franticaly sought to "turn upside down" the Marxist theory of knowledge. Their criminal aim was to fundamentally oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and push the revisionist line. Therefore, with the deepening of the study movement, we must continue to make revolutionary mass criticism, criticize revisionism, get rid of the influence and manifestation of revisionism and also overcome the two erroneous ideological trends of empiricism and dogmatism. Empiricism and dogmatism are all for revising Marxism and they both run counter to the principle of linking theory with practice. We must firmly embrace the Marxist viewpoint of "no investigation, no right to speak," promote investigation and study and develop the revolutionary style of study by linking theory with practice.

The leading cadres at all levels, and especially the principal responsible comrades, must personally conduct investigations and studies. This is necessary not only for them to study properly but also for guiding the study movement and properly carrying out revolutionary work. Chairman Mao teaches us, "For those charged with directing work, the basic method for knowing conditions is to concentrate on a few cities and villages according to a plan and, using the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism, i.e., the method of class analysis, make a number of thorough investigations." By conducting investigations and studies in person with wholehearted eagerness and the spirit of willing pupils, the leading comrades can gain access to first-hand information and a deeper understanding of theory to facilitate the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. This is also of help toward restricting bourgeois rights, abolishing the concept of bourgeois rights, overcoming bureaucratism and cementing their ties with the masses.

It is possible to organize squads to carry out this task, but there can be no substitute for the leading comrades to conduct investigations and studies in person. It is essential to listen to reports and scan data but we cannot merely rely on others to have our "meals prepared." Reluctance to go into the midst of the masses to make investigations is a manifestation of the bourgeois style of life. In order to properly conduct investigations and studies, we must overcome the mood of resting content with things as they are, making no endeavor to comprehend theoretical and practical problems and showing optimism void of content, and must rectify the bad style of just making speeches at meetings, making inquiries over the telephone and taking a ride around but refusing to go into the midst of the masses to make investigations. The leadership at all levels

must also properly carry out organizational and ideological work for investigations and studies, take investigations and studies as an important link in carrying forward the Party's fine style of work, and strengthen guidance over investigation and research work. With the Party committees at all levels attaching importance to investigations and studies, all walks of life and all departments will follow suit, thus giving widespread form to the good practice of investigations and studies. With investigations and studies properly conducted, it is possible to learn better Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, bring about stability and unity, push forward the national economy and develop the excellent situation.

We must further carry forward the revolutionary style of study by linking theory with practice and respond to Chairman Mao's great call: "Go into the midst of struggle! Go among the masses to make factual investigations!"

* * *

TIBET

Central Delegation Leaves Peking for Lhasa to Extend Greetings on Anniversary of Tibet Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

in
celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the tibet autonomous region, a central delegation headed by hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, left here by special plane this morning for lhasa to convey the warm greetings and cordial regards of the great leader chairman mao, and the party central committee to the people of various nationalities in the region.

deputy leaders of the delegation are: yao lien-wei, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, yen cheng, political commissar of the chinese people's liberation army chengtu units, ismayil aymat (uighur nationality), member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, paojihletai (female, mongolian nationality), member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. inner mongolian autonomous regional committee and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and sun yu-kuo, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading comrades of the party and government, including chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the poltical bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council.

members of the delegation are: tung hsiao-peng, leading member of the united front work department, of the c.p.c. central committee, ku hsiu-lien (female), vice-minister of the state planning commission, yang kuei, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the ministry of public security, li pen-hai, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, liang chi-chuan (chuang nationality),

member of the n.p.c. standing committee and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee, chao chun-chen (female), member of the n.p.c. standing committee, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and secretary of the party branch of the tapailou production brigade of tahsing county on the outskirts of peking, hsueh ching-chuan, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and worker of the tientsin railway station, so yun-lung (hui nationality), member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. ningsia hui autonomous regional committee and vice-chairman of the yinnan prefectural revolutionary committee, hsu yin-sheng, deputy to the national people's congress and leading member of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, hung hsueh-fei (female), deputy to the n.p.c. and actress of the peking opera troupe of peking, and lin yung-ching, leading member of the bureau of oils and fats of the ministry of commerce.

among the leading members of departments concerned present at the airport were: chi peng-fei, yang cheng-wu, chang yao-tzu, liu yu-fa, fan tzu-yu, chuang tse-tung, teng tung-che, chu chia-yao, chou tzu-chien, chang wei-min, wu ching-tung, ting kuo-yu, chang shih-chung, wang tao-yi, li pao-kuang, mu ching and others.

TAIWAN

Peking and Taiwan Sports Delegations to Third National Games Attend Evening Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

the peking sports delegation and the taiwan provincial sports delegation to the third national games had a fraternal get-together at an evening party today.

the party proceeded in a joyous atmosphere of kith and kin. present were leading members of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the games preparatory committee, the all-china sports federation and the physical culture and sports commission, including ting kuo-yu, yang shou-shan, chao cheng-hung and lu chin-tung; tsai hsiao, leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation, and huang wen-chin and huang yu-yen, deputy leaders of the delegation; hsu yun-pei, leader of the peking sports

delegation; and chang chuan-chang, deputy leader of the sports delegation of the chinese people's liberation army.

speaking at the party, wei ming, deputy leader of the peking sports delegation, said: "during the national games, we will have our brothers and sisters of taiwan province origin among us. we will learn from one another and join one another in friendly striving. this will surely enhance the flesh-and-blood sentiments between our taiwan compatriots and the people on the mainland of the motherland, and promote the development of our socialist sports as well.

"as we meet at this happy reunion, we cherish all the more our 16 million flesh-and-blood compatriots in taiwan who are still in deep waters. taiwan has been china's sacred territory since time immemorial and the taiwan compatriots will always remain members of the big family of chinese nation. we must liberate taiwan and unify the motherland -- this is a trend of history no reactionary force can obstruct. the day will come inevitably when the taiwan compatriots are reunited with the rest of the people of the motherland."

addressing the evening party, huang yu-yen, deputy leader of the taiwan provincial sports delegation, said:

"the peking municipal sports delegation has given us encouragement by sponsoring this evening party. we feel profoundly once again the sentiments of kith and kin among the people on the mainland of the motherland and the taiwan compatriots. coming to peking from overseas and many provinces, cities and autonomous regions of the motherland, we are given warm reception and support by the people, sportsmen and sports organizers in peking in many ways."

he said: "an excellent situation prevails both at home and abroad. the patriotic anti-chiang struggle by our people in taiwan is growing in scale and in strength. the reactionary chiang clique entrenched on taiwan is becoming more and more isolated. at this moment when we are enjoying this get-together, we look forward eagerly to having the sports organizers and sportsmen in taiwan province with us after they surmount all obstacles.

"we are convinced that, with the concern and support of chairman mao, the party central committee and the entire people and with the chinese people's liberation army, a heroic armed force of the people, we can surely liberate taiwan and our people in taiwan will surely return to the embrace of the great motherland. let us unite more closely and strive to achieve the lofty goal of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland excl."

theatrical items were performed at the evening party.

OIL TERMINALS

25,000-Ton Steel-Pile Oil Terminal Built Near Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1975)

a 25,000-ton steel-pile trestle-type oil terminal, the first of its kind in china, was recently completed along the coast near shanghai one year ahead of schedule.

located on the north coast of the gulf of hangchow, the chenshan terminal was built specially for the shanghai general petro-chemical works now under construction on the city's outskirts. a first consignment of chinese crude oil has just been shipped there by the 10,000-ton tanker "taching no. 29." though enjoying a broad channel to the open sea, this part of the gulf is swept by strong winds. the currents are swift, and the tidal range is wide. surmounting a host of difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance, workers of new china succeeded in completing the oil terminal in just 18 months on april 26.

the first "three-in-one" surveying and designing group consisting of workers, technicians and leading cadres sent by the ministry of communications arrived at chenshan in june 1972. at that time, chenshan was just a rock-strewn hill rank with weeds, determined "to make the hills bow down and the seas yield place," they pitched into the battle to build the terminal. the surveyors and designers spent a year combing the hills and beaches along a 20-kilometre stretch of the coast, held a dozen discussions with veteran fishermen to get a good grasp of local conditions, and collected a wealth of hydrological and geological data. they mapped out the drafts in six months.

the pile driving workers, 60 percent of whom were young people, stuck to their posts on racks 50 metres high despite seasickness and other troubles. to finish the task before the advent of typhoons, they studied the weather changes and evolved a set of new methods which added much speed to pile driving.

the builders received unreserved help from workers in shanghai and people in other parts of the country. large amounts of machinery came from shanghai factories. to rush out the large steel-pipe piles, workers of the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel mill completed the task of making and rolling 1,600 tons of special steel in 20 days. the steel plates were made into pipes and welded into over 40 metres long piles by workers of the chiuhsin and hutung shipyards. meanwhile, more than 40 tons of quality anti-rust paint was produced by the changcheng paints factory.

a number of industrial enterprises which received no assignments volunteered to lend a helping hand. the shanghai electrical and mechanical equipment company, on learning of the builders' need for more electric welders and concrete vibrators, immediately diverted a number of them from its subdivisions to the construction site. members of the company said: "though we are doing a different job from builders of the oil terminal, we are all working for socialism, and want to build it up speedily by a joint effort."

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

South China Prefecture Builds Small Hydroelectric Power Stations Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 30, 1975)

agriculture and industry have made big headway in a mountainous prefecture in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china, since small hydro-electric power stations were put up in great numbers by self-reliance.

yulin prefecture in southeast kwangsi has 899 such stations with a total generating capacity of 64,800 kilowatts, or 3.5 times the figure in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

now all the people's communes and 55 per cent of the production brigades in the eight counties of the prefecture are provided with electric facilities. as a result, grain yield has increased every year for six years running since the prefecture achieved an average of six tons per hectare in 1969. it reached 7.5 tons per hectare last year. 385 small plants have been set up by the prefecture and its counties to produce nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer, cement, farm machinery, insecticides and pesticides as well as other light industrial and iron and steel products.

as two-thirds of yulin prefecture are mountainous and rolling land criss-crossed by rivers, water resources are abundant. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, people's communes and their production brigades and teams in the prefecture went in for building small power stations upon the investigation-based decision of the prefectural party committee. the prefecture and counties undertake the building of key stations of considerable size, people's communes and brigades put up smaller ones with generating

capacity not exceeding 500 kw. still smaller ones of some 20 kw. are built by production teams. the prefecture and counties have full-time building contingents, people's communes and their sub-divisions organize full-time groups during the busy farming seasons and put in more manpower in slack seasons.

the prefecture and counties raised funds by economizing on expenditures, and expanding local light industrial and mining projects. at the same time, party organizations at various levels encouraged the communes and brigades to grow sugarcane and fruit trees, and run small projects to enhance the collective economy and accumulate funds for power station construction. they set up repair shops and power station equipment plants by their own efforts to furnish the power stations with locally-made installations such as hydraulic-turbine generating set with single unit of 800 kw. the prefecture can count on its own technical force now for the surveying, prospecting, designing, building and installing of stations with a capacity of 4,000 kw. or less.

people's communes and brigades in luchuan county have set up more than 120 small hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of 8,000 kw. entirely by its own efforts. 80 per cent of the water turbines and generating sets were turned out by the county-run plants.

in junghsien county, the number of small hydro-electric power stations has grown to 206, as against seven in 1965. this provided all the people's communes and 85 per cent of the production brigades with electricity.

ELECTRONICS

China Makes Electronic Timing Instruments for Track and Swimming Events

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 30, 1975)

chinese-made photo-finish timers for track events and electronic timers for swimming races will be used during the third national games scheduled to take place in peking in september.

the first batch of these up-to-date time-keeping devices have been turned out by the yunnan electronic equipment factory in kunming, southwest china.

equipped with a photo-finish device, the electronic track timer can produce prints within a minute, so the placings and times can be quickly broadcast over the public address system or flashed onto the electric scoreboard. the timer for swimming races consists of an electronic computer, touch panels and an electric scoreboard all hooked up with the starter's gun. giving the time to 1000th of a second, the new timing instrument easily break what seem to be ties which often occur when stop-watches are used.

these new timing devices were tried out at the recent friendly athletics contests with foreign teams and international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet in peking, drawing favourable comments from both chinese spectators and competitors and friends from other lands.

work to trial-produce these modern gadgets began a year ago when workers of the yunnan factory eagerly responded to the games organizers' call for the best possible official clocks. but the assignment entailed a lot of difficulties for this three-year-old factory with just about 400 workers and inadequate facilities and technical forces.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and firm determination, workers, technicians and cadres formed "three-in-one" groups to tackle the problems involved. they drew up a well-contrived plan after an intensive study of relevant technical literature and made elaborate experiments.

to cut down the time for producing prints from the photo-finish within a minute, they conducted thousands of laboratory tests in photographing, developing and printing and amassed a wealth of valuable information. chinese-made integrated circuits were adopted to make the timers compact and handy. high quality was further ensured by meticulous inspection and readjustment of each and every part and the thousands of minute weldings.

all the materials and elements used in building the new timers were made in china. the factory received help from a dozen factories and research institutes in other parts of the country in the course of making the new time-recorders.

NEW MEDICINES

Shanghai Medical Research Institute Produces New Medicines

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1975)

the shanghai research institute of the pharmaceutical industry has worked out a number of new drugs for common and recurrent diseases and it is now working alongside local medical workers for the purpose of improving their products. this is in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

one group which is researching into methods to prevent and treat schistosomiasis is checking up on a less toxic new drug containing no antimony put into use sometime ago. clinical use of the drug in combination with other medicines in tens of thousands of cases have proved it efficacious and safe. both patients and barefoot doctors have warmly praised this drug.

all the research workers study chairman mao's teaching that "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level". they make a point of combining western with traditional medicine. comrades studying antidotes for snakebite, together with some comrades from the shanghai no. 2 traditional chinese medicine pharmaceutical plant, collected several hundred folk prescriptions in the rural areas from which they produced several efficacious drugs. in preparing the snakebite antidotes the research workers refined both the herbal and chemical medicines to counteract inflammation, strengthen the heart, prevent hemorrhage and hemolysis, etc. members of the group have gone to the countryside to help local doctors and nurses to treat snakebite sufferers in summer and autumn. in over 2,100 cases of snakebite by various snakes including cobras, the rate of cure of a new antidote they developed after four years' hard work has reached upwards of 90 percent.

to serve the people still better, the research institute helps local barefoot doctors set up simple pharmacies, and on many occasions sponsor training classes, to teach barefoot doctors the technical know-how of making the medicinal herbs into pills and ampoules.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 29, 1975)

new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of algeria chou po-ping presented his credentials today to houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of algeria.

president boumediene had a friendly conversation with chou po-ping.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on august 14.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Friend Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted belgian friendly personage madame marthe huysmens. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the belgian friend arrived in peking on august 28 for a visit to china as guest of the friendship association.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan Leave Peking for Hanoi at Head of Delegation of National United Front and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

a delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by its leader samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front, and its deputy leader khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation, left here for hanoi by special plane this morning to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. princess monique sihanouk left by the same plane.

the members of the delegation are ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth of the r.g.n.u.c., and keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth; thiounn mumm and duong sam ol, members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, and madame duong sam ol; van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-premiers, wu teh and tan chen-lin, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, chu chuan-hsien and liang feng, as well as chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

on hand were also cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, members of the n.u.f.c. and the royal family as well as cambodian trainees in peking.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Feature from Guinea-Bissau by Hsinhua Correspondents Group: Joint Operation Along River Geba

(NCNA-English Bissau, Aug. 29, 1975)

the militant friendship between the chinese and guinea-bissau people has deepened after the arrival of the chinese rice plantation study group last march to cultivate together with the guinea-bissau people the fertile land along the geba river. members of the chinese group worked side by side with the people in the fa-mandinga area, bafata province, of this rich and beautiful atlantic country, learning from each other.

changes along river geba

geba which flows through five of the eight provinces -- bissau, bafata, gabu, fulacunda and oio-is the biggest river of the country. the industrious and valiant guinea-bissau people have lived for generations on the fertile land along the river, growing rice and fishing.

after the invasion and occupation by the portuguese colonialists who did not care a fig for the people, large tracts of farmland along the river were turned into military zones where local africans were forbidden to till their land. as a result of negligence under centuries of colonial rule, the river has become a scourge to the people living in its basin. in the rainy season, the farmland was inundated by floods while in the dry season, the crops were damaged by atlantic water. the people on the geba basin were plunged into deep misery and many were forced to leave their homes to make a living elsewhere.

after independence, the government decided to develop agriculture and relieve the people's suffering by exploiting the river basin, concentrating its effort on bafata province. commissioner of state for agriculture and animal husbandry samba lamine mane told us, "once the geba basin is opened up, it will provide thousands of hectares of good farmland which will solve the food problem of the whole country." to develop guinea-bissau's agricultural production together with her people, members of the chinese rice plantation study group have taken part in the cultivation of the fa-mandinga area in bafata province, learning from them their revolutionary spirit in national reconstruction and their experience in rice growing.

enthusiastic care

china and guinea-bissau are both developing countries, having suffered from imperialist and colonialist oppression

and exploitation, the people of the two countries always support and encourage each other in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. today, the two peoples are sweating together in developing the national economy.

the chinese rice plantation study group has received the best of care from the guinea-bissau government and people. to ensure their safety, governor of bafata francisco dasilva posted a petrol around their lodgings. a guinea-bissau friend working with the chinese group guarded the lodgings at night in his spare time. when the chinese agronomists found out this, they asked him not to do so. he said sincerely: "the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples are bitterly hated by our enemies. to consolidate and strengthen our friendship, we must guard against enemy sabotage and ensure that you are as safe as in your own country."

to protect the chinese friends from being bitten by poisonous snakes in the surrounding bushes, a guinea-bissau worker in the experimental plot, getting up early in the morning, mowed off the grass on the roads leading to their lodgings.

while working in cacheu province, the chinese agronomists were warmly welcomed by a local peasant who went home specially to fetch his little son. while the child was shaking hands with the chinese friend, he pointed to its heart, gesticulating, despite the language barrier, the chinese perfectly understand what he meant: the guinea-bissau people will be friendly with the chinese people from generation to generation.

at fa-mandinga village, a chinese agronomist could not walk because of foot disease. an old lady of a martyr's family went to town to buy medicinal herbs, prepared and rubbed the medicine on the sore foot. she treated him as a family member and took care of him until he was well.

the chinese personnel were particularly moved by the visit of the over 80-year-old mother of amilcar cabral, the late general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde. she had traveled a long way from bissau city to call on the chinese friends in fa-mandinga area. accompanied by ana maria cabral, wife of the late paigc general secretary and a leading member of the ministry of health and social affairs, she inquired about their life, health and work. members of the chinese group were deeply moved and encouraged by the affectionate care of the guinea-bissau government and people. the leader of the group said: "we are determined to work hard and contribute to the promotion of the militant friendship between our two peoples."

Learn from each other

the chinese agronomists were deeply impressed by the determination of the industrious and heroic guinea-bissau people to rebuild their country on the awful mess left over by colonialism, after gaining independence through protracted armed struggle.

the guinea-bissau government transferred technicians and workers from a farm in the fa-mandinga area to work with the chinese agronomists. the chinese and guinea-bissau workers have sweated together in the experimental fields and studied the problems arising from the practice in a joint effort to make the experimentation a success. the guinea-bissau workers showed no fear of fatigue or the burning sun. they refused to go for a rest even when they were ill. they told the chinese friends: "you all work from dawn till dusk. you have devoted all efforts to the experimentation. for the sake of developing our agriculture and raising the rice output, let's fight together and share the happiness of victory excl."

the guinea-bissau workers and technicians are keen on learning. they mastered the chinese way of rice growing in a short period of time. the chinese group also learned from the local peasants the traditional experience in the cultivation of this crop. the mutual study and exchange of experiences have produced good results. when we visited the experimental fields where rice seedlings were growing abundantly, a guinea-bissau technician told us, "the chinese experts are modest and prudent. they work hard and maintain a plain living. they have set a good example for us." the head of the chinese study group had this to say, "we have been encouraged by the guinea-bissau people's hard struggle and their friendship towards the chinese people."

we were deeply touched when we stood in front of the promising rice crop cultivated with sweats of the workers of the two countries. we wish that the militant friendship between the chinese and guinea-bissau peoples grow steadily and bear rich fruit as the rice seedlings are nurtured by the sun and rain.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Stops Over in Peking On Way to Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

vice-premier pak sung chul of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea and his party made a stop-over in peking today on their way to hanoi to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

upon their arrival in and departure from peking, they were greeted at the airport by ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department and deputy director ho chang-ming of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present at the airport were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

vice-foreign minister ma wen-po gave a banquet at the airport in honour of the korean comrades.

Chinese Performing Art Troupe Visits Kaesong City, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 30, 1975)

the chinese performing art troupe with hao liang as leader, yin cheng-chung and lu jen-min as deputy leaders returned here today after paying a friendly visit to and giving performances in kaesong city from august 25 to 30.

upon its arrival in and departure from kaesong, the chinese troupe was warmly welcomed by chang in sok, chief secretary of the kaesong city committee of the workers' party of korea; paek chang ryong, chairman of the kaesong municipal administrative committee; kim poong sop, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission; as well as the working people and artists in kaesong.

on the evening of august 25, the kaesong municipal administrative committee hosted a banquet in honour of the

chinese troupe. chang in sok, paek chang ryong and kim poong sop attended the banquet. miao chieh, chief of the chinese peoples volunteers liaison office of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, was also present.

the chinese performing art troupe gave its premiere in kaesong on the evening of august 26. the kaesong municipal party and administrative leaders watched the performance.

on the afternoon of august 28, the chinese troupe gave a performance in the stadium of kaesong city to the warm welcome of over 25,000 spectators. when the performance was going on, it suddenly rained. braving the rain, the audience sat through the performance with undivided attention. when the last item was over, the artists and spectators sang in unison the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red", demonstrating the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean peoples.

earlier, on the afternoon of august 25, the chinese troupe paid a visit to panmunjom where they visited the meeting hall of the korean armistice negotiations and the meeting hall of the korean military armistice commission. at the end of the visit, hao liang, on behalf of all the members of the chinese performing art troupe, extended his regards to the heroic korean people's armymen defending the northern half of the republic and expressed the belief that the three-thousand-li beautiful land of korea is sure to be reunified and the kith and kin korean compatriots in the south and north will certainly be re-united.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Water Conservancy Study Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 30, 1975)

the six-member water conservancy study group from mexico left here for home yesterday after visiting peking, shanghai, kwangchow and the tachai production brigade in shansi province.

the study group arrived in peking on august 18 at the invitation of the ministry of water conservancy and electric power. vice-minister tu shing-yuan met the mexican guests and gave a banquet in their honour in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Pakistan Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the pakistan medical delegation. leader of the delegation is lieutenant general a.n. ansari, secretary of the ministry of health of pakistan and deputy leader is abdul aziz, president of the pakistan medical association (central).

on hand was pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie.

present were minister liu hsiang-ping, vice-minister huang shu-tse and department head hsueh kung-cho of the ministry of public health, and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry chang han-chih.

Pakistan Medical Delegation Leader Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

lieutenant general a.n. ansari, leader of the pakistan medical delegation and secretary of the ministry of health, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were liu hsiang-ping and huang shu-tse, chinese minister and vice-minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned as well as personages from medical circles here.

present were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, minister naseem mirza of the pakistan embassy here, deputy delegation leader abdul aziz, president of the pakistan medical association (central), and members of the delegation.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. delegation leader ansari and minister liu hsiang-ping proposed toasts to the constant development of the traditional friendship between the people of china and pakistan and the friendly cooperation between the medical workers of the two countries.

over the past ten days, the pakistan friends visited urban and rural medical units in peking, tientsin and shanghai, and exchanged experience in medical and health work with chinese colleagues. they received a warm welcome everywhere. the delegation has concluded its visit to china and will leave here for home shortly.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Workers' Delegation of Communist Party of Portugal (M-L) Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a department concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of an 8-member workers' delegation of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) led by vasco ramos.

the delegation arrived in peking by air on august 28.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Provincial Journalist Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

peking press circles hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of a provincial journalist group of thailand with chalio chongcharoen as its leader and surin masdit as its deputy leader.

present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily", tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chu mu-chih and chalio chongcharoen proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations between the people and journalists of china and thailand.

the thai journalist group arrived here by air yesterday evening.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Provincial Journalist Group of Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the provincial journalist group of thailand with chalio chongcharoen as its leader and surin masdit as deputy leader.

present on the occasion was wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Military Attache in Peking Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

colonel necdet elkir, military attache of the turkish embassy in china, and his wife gave a reception here at noon today in celebration of the turkish army day.

among those present were wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, cheng chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, pan yen, chief of staff of the p.l.a. navy, and leading members of departments concerned.

mustafa cetin oran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the turkish embassy here, and lt. col. osman shap, new military attache of the embassy, were present.

CHINA AND US

American Friends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, met and had a friendly conversation here today with sherret spaulding chase, professor of the new york state university and a specialist in maize research, and mrs. chase.

arriving in peking on august 17, the american friends visited agricultural science research institutes, people's communes and factories and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, tachai, kungchuling, changchun and shanghai, and had academic discussions with chinese colleagues. they will leave for home shortly.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Photo Exhibition on Victories of Vietnam Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1975)

a photo exhibition entitled "30 years of brilliant victories in viet nam" was opened at the nationalities palace of culture here today in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests at the opening ceremony were ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china; nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here; diplomatic officials of the two embassies and other vietnamese comrades here.

present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang man-tien, leading member of the ministry of culture; mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; as well as several hundred people in the chinese capital.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades viewed the exhibition together. the more than 140 photographs

on display are a record of the fighting course traversed by the heroic vietnamese people over the past 30 years under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party and president ho chi minh in resisting foreign aggressors, overthrowing domestic reactionaries and achieving complete national liberation. they also show the achievements of the vietnamese people in both revolution and production. many photos reflect the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

the exhibition was sponsored jointly by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association.

cultural and press officials from embassies of various countries in peking also attended the opening ceremony.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves
Peking for Hanoi to Attend DRVN Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

a chinese party and government delegation with chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its leader and ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, as its deputy leader left peking for hanoi by special plane this morning.

the delegation will take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the d.r.v.n.

members of the delegation are vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, shen chien, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. fu hao (already in hanoi), and director of the department of asian affairs shen ping and deputy director of the protocol department liu hua, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier

of the state council, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs, and chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po and ho ying, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade now in peking, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh and charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here nguyen thanh cong.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 31, 1975)

a chinese party and government delegation arrives here by special plane today to take part in the celebrations of the 30th founding anniversary of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the delegation was led by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, with ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, as its deputy leader.

warmly welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the party central committee, hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee and president of viet nam-china friendship association, phan trong tue, member of the party central committee and vice-premier of the government, hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs, lieutenant general tran van quang, deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi, as well as representatives of the people of various circles here.

present on the occasion were fu hao, member of the chinese party and government delegation and chinese ambassador to viet nam, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of the chinese technicians working in the country.

diplomatic envoys of many countries were also present.

at 11:10 a.m., the special plane carrying the chinese delegation landed in gia lam airport. as vice-premier chen hsi-lien, vice-chairman ulanfu and other chinese guests alighted from the plane, premier pham van dong, secretary xuan thuy, president hoang quoc viet and vice-premier phan trong tue stepped forward, warmly shook hands with them and embraced them. vietnamese girls presented bouquets to the chinese guests. the masses, waving colour flags and bouquets and shouting "long live the friendship between viet nam and china" to warmly welcome the chinese delegation.

Feature Story: Visit to Building Site of Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 31, 1975)

we visited the construction site of the ha bac nitrogenous fertilizer plant, northwest of hanoi, on a broiling day in august.

the site was a beehive of activity as vietnamese and chinese workers and technicians were working against time to complete the project on schedule. newly-built workshops, high-rising towers and criss-crossing tubes and pipes presented a magnificent picture of construction. a big up-to-date nitrogenous fertilizer plant is springing up on the debris of war and will be soon put into operation.

the building of this plant, the first big factory of its kind in the country, began in 1960. when it was nearly completed in 1965, the u.s. imperialists launched frenzied naval and air attacks on north viet nam. during the war time, u.s. aircraft dropped more than 400 bombs in 18 attacks on the building site. after the signing of the paris agreement early in 1973, workers of the factory swiftly plunged themselves into the battle for its restoration and expansion.

the new blueprint calls for a four-fold increase in production capacity compared with the old plan. vietnamese cadres and workers work alongside chinese technicians in an effort to complete the factory at an early date to support agricultural production and contribute to the construction of north viet nam and the support of south viet nam. bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of hard work, the vietnamese and chinese builders overcame one difficulty after another and did the job of renovation, reconstruction and expansion simultaneously.

the installation of a 24-ton desulfurization tower proved a hard nut to crack in the absence of sufficient heavy equipment. after putting their heads together, the workers surmounted the difficulty by using a smaller hoist coupled with other supplementary measures. thereafter, the vietnamese and chinese technicians jointly worked out a new method to install two regenerating towers at the same time. workers of the whole installation team discussed the new method thoroughly and made all preparations for the try out. finally they succeeded in installing two regenerating towers simultaneously in 15 days as against 24 days in the past. the new method speeded up the installation and saved a lot of manpower and materials.

director of the project and head of the factory nguyen van cat told hsinhua that numerous difficulties were overcome in the course of the building work. "nearly all the workers here were new hands when the project started. many of them were fresh from middle schools. they learned how to do the job in the course of practical work. and now, we have nearly a thousand trained workers who can work independently," he said.

through the visit, we have seen for ourselves that the building site is also a big school where the workers are trained and tempered. we visited a high voltage pipe-fitting team set up in november 1973. all but one of the 40 team members were new hands. with burning enthusiasm, they plunged themselves into the job and learned at the work site. after a short period of three months, they mastered the basic skill of pipe fitting. among the 23 electric-welders of the team, 21 were trained at the building site. le thi si, a young woman hailing from the countryside, assiduously learned the trade and in only a few months, she has become skilled in welding various kinds of pipes. showing indefatigable zeal in her job, she fulfilled all her tasks excellently.

we met three electric-welders, hoang huy hoang, do thi huong and vo thi lan, all of them young workers who learned their trade after they joined the team. an emulation drive is under way among the team members who are racing against time to complete the building of the synthesis workshop on schedule as a national day present.

we saw a seething scene of labour when we came to the building site of the spheric tanks for liquid ammonia as the young workers there were vying with each other to fulfil their tasks. an eye-catching slogan on the wall reads: "work selflessly for socialism and the blood-sealed south excl." the work site branch of the youth union launched an emulation drive in early july to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam which falls on september 2. they are determined to complete the installation of two 200-cubic-metre spheric tanks for liquid ammonia

before that date. these tanks require high-quality welding. the job presented a formidable task for the young workers. undaunted, they worked hard to master the technique and carried out the installation with unflinching courage. in the end, they came through the job with flying colours.

before our departure, comrade nguyen van cat told hsinhua: we shall start trial production at the end of this year. please come at that time to welcome with us the first batch of output of our factory."

we are convinced that with the joint efforts of the vietnamese and chinese builders, the modern nitrogenous fertilizer factory can surely be completed at an early date.

THIRD WORLD

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Third World Anti-Hegemonic Struggle Surges Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

the third world countries have broken through obstacles and won new victories in the struggle against hegemonism in the economic field over the past year by adhering to the orientation of the "declaration" and "programme of action" adopted at the sixth u.n. general assembly special session, upholding principle and unity and persisting in struggle.

over the past year or more, the third world struggle against exploitation, plunder and control has been spreading in depth. having suffered successive blows, the two superpowers have put up a desperate resistance. but still they cannot hold back the historical current. they have tried to aggravate the exchange of unequal values by pressing down the prices of raw materials and raising the prices of manufactured goods and shift their burden of economic crisis onto the developing countries, thus bringing tremendous economic losses to these countries. in face of the superpowers' counter-attacks, the developing countries have waged a titanic struggle unremittingly against the forcing down of prices, against plunder and against the shifting of economic crisis. besides defending oil prices, the member states of the organization of petroleum exporting countries (opec) are taking active measures to bring under their own control oil exploration, exploitation, processing,

storage, transport and sale of oil to deal further blows at oil monopoly capital. the intergovernmental council of copper exporting countries has decided to cut 10 per cent of copper exports to maintain copper prices. the world coffee producers group has made a decision to reserve 20 per cent of exporting coffee in the coffee market to ensure a good income from coffee export. the cocoa producers alliance has raised cocoa prices by 20 to 28 per cent. these measures have achieved some positive results.

to break through the superpowers' monopoly of international markets and to seek rational prices for raw materials and primary products, the developing countries firmly stand for the principle that the problems of petroleum, other raw materials and development are indivisible. this demonstrates the will and strength of joint struggle. the opec conference in libreville in june decided to readjust crude oil prices as from october this year. to mitigate the effect of the monetary crisis in the capitalist world, the conference decided to use the sdr (special drawing rights), instead of the u.s. dollar, as a unit of account to gradually get rid of control by the dollar. this signifies further disintegration of the capitalist world's monetary system based on the dollar. besides, the developing countries also stand for the integrated programme for commodities and for the indexation of the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, in opposition to wanton plunder of the third world by international monopoly capital through the "scissors movement" between prices of manufactured goods and raw materials. this is a new development in the third world countries' joint economic struggle in the economic field.

in the course of the struggle, the third world's raw material producers' organizations are growing in strength with better co-ordinated joint struggles and closer mutual cooperation. the number of such organizations has multiplied since the beginning of last year. newly formed such organizations dealing with oilseeds and timber in africa, bananas and sugar in latin american, timber in southeast asia and trans-continental organizations dealing with bauxite, iron ore sand, mercury, tungsten and other raw materials have won initial successes in their joint struggle to fix prices of raw materials and production and export quotas.

noteworthy is the fact that more organizations for economic cooperation among third world countries have been formed. among them are the economic community of west african states involving 15 west african states and the group of 46 countries of the african-caribbean-pacific region. a "latin american economic system" is in the making. all these economic communities of a new type are militant groups for opposing colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and for protecting natural

resources and economic rights and interests. they are at the same time a form of cooperation and mutual support for undertaking joint economic ventures. that's why these communities have universal backing of the third world countries. facts have proved that these economic organizations formed by developing countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit have great vitality and bright prospects.

the developing countries have greatly strengthened co-ordination and solidarity in their joint struggle in face of their sworn enemies. since the beginning of last year, some countries of west asia, africa and latin america have made great efforts to co-ordinate their actions in restricting foreign capital, supervising the activities of transnational companies and adopting measures for nationalization. this has ensured success in the struggle. an outstanding example is the deliberation by 24 latin american countries last january for the drawing up of principles of action to be observed by transnational companies.

another sign of the deepening of the third world countries' anti-hegemonic struggle since the beginning of last year is their clearer orientation in developing their national economy. more and more developing countries have come to know through practice that priority must be given to agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in grain so as to end dependence upon foreign imports and secure the political and economic independence. at the same time, quite a number of countries have begun to pay attention to small industries which are closely related to the life of the people. they realize that it is quite feasible and correct to develop small industries with less capital investment, rapid circulation and maximum efficiency in accordance with the specific conditions of the country. many developing countries have found ways to accumulate capital by themselves, solve difficulties in industrial construction and train their own technicians. they have set up national investment companies and development banks, given priority to the development of agriculture and small industries and run short-term training classes or technical schools. they have found all these measures effective and reliable. nepal has built a small tobacco plant, a bakery and confectionery factory, a paper mill and a tanning factory their products not only have met domestic requirements but are available for export to earn foreign exchange. mexico is developing forestry, industry for processing farm products in rural areas, fully utilizing rural manpower, natural resources and capital. it has set up more than 600 small factories and increased the supply of commodities in the domestic market. togo, morocco, guyana and other countries are also developing small scale mining, cement, sugar refining and food industries and have succeeded in improving market supply, and cutting down imports.

it is noteworthy that many countries lay stress on the development of small industries to support agriculture to promote both industry and agriculture. tanzania is producing oxen-drawn cultivators, maize threshers and other farm machines. other countries have built medium-size and large chemical fertilizer, farm insectcide and tractor plants in support of agriculture.

the third world's anti-hegemonic struggle in the economic field is advancing victoriously. it is gaining new momentum and heading for the great objective of crushing the old international economic order and establishing new international economic relations. a new world-wide struggle against hegemonism has started and this clarion call is encouraging the vast third world to advance more valiantly.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegate to International Symposium on Literacy Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1975)

hsiao ching-jo, leading member of the department of general education of the ministry of education and chinese delegate, left here by air today to attend the international symposium on literacy which will be held from september 3 to 9 in shiraz, iran by the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization.

he was seen off at the airport by hu sha and tu ying, leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of education. minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking djavad rajabzadeh was also present.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 11, 1975 No. 5933

****
* NATIONAL *
****

COMMENTS ON "WATER MARGIN"

On Water Margin

by

Chu Fang-ming (竺方明)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 31, 1975)

Is the Water Margin a novel "eulogizing the revolutionary struggle of the peasants"? No. It is a novel publicizing and extolling capitulationism.

Is the Water Margin a "revolutionary textbook"? No. It is material for teaching by negative example.

Lu Hsün has aptly said, "The novel Water Margin has made it very clear that because he did not oppose the emperor, once the army arrived, he accepted the amnesty and attacked for the state the other bandits--bandits that did not 'practice justice for heaven.' He was in the final analysis a vassal."

This novel Water Margin is good in that it has portrayed capitulation and publicized and extolled the capitulationist line. It can be used as material for teaching by negative example to make the people know the capitulationist faction. All communists and all revolutionary people who want to know what is the capitulationist faction are asked to read the Water Margin and look at Sung Chiang in the Water Margin.

A Capitulationist Line

The Water Margin is a classical novel with the peasant uprisings in the last years of Northern Sung as the subject matter. Chairman Mao points out, "The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the Chinese peasants forced them into numerous uprisings against landlord

rule." In the last years of Northern Sung, due to the constant aggravation of class contradictions and national contradictions, "the government degenerated every day and the people became ever more impoverished." The feudal system had gone downhill. Like rising winds and surging clouds, the peasant uprisings had violently pounded against the rule of the landlord class. But how does the Water Margin, which has been praised as "the epic of peasant revolution," portray the peasant uprisings?

This novel Water Margin is opposed only to the corrupt officials, but not to the emperor.

The corrupt officials are bad but the emperor is good--this idea runs through the whole of the novel. In the novel things are described in this way: "Up to the present, Emperor Huitsung is extremely holy and wise, but unfortunately disloyal and cunning ministers are holding the reins of government and calumnious and obsequious persons are in full power." "It is the four crafty ministers of Ts'ai Ching, T'ung Kuan, Kao Ch'iu and Yang Chien who have brought chaos to the empire and undermined the state, the family and the people." In the novel, whenever government generals were captured, the chieftain of Liangshanpo Sung Chiang again and again declared: "How dare I, Sung Chiang, go against the government?" "I have only been forced to take this course by the corrupt officials." The peasants' insurgent forces led by Sung Chiang encamped to hire men and buy horses. They attacked Kaot'ang, made trouble at Huachou and stormed Tamingfu. Their principal objects of attack were such corrupt officials as Magistrate Kao, Prefect Ho and Secretary Liang.

In the feudal state, the emperor was the supreme ruler, the general representative of the landlord class, and the chief backer of the feudal officials. When the peasantry wanted to oppose the reactionary rule of the landlord class, they had to oppose the emperor. Opposition to the corrupt officials alone without opposing the emperor could not rock the rule of the landlord class. In Chinese history, the Yellow Turban Uprising before Northern Sung and Fang La's uprising at the time of Northern Sung were all against the emperor, and the spearhead of struggle was directed straight at the dictatorship of the landlord class symbolized by the "son of heaven."

Sung Chiang and company in the Water Margin were not opposed to the emperor but were loyal to the emperor. They feared most the anti-emperor "Black Hurricane." Didn't Li K'uei call for "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird"? This could never be done. "You are talking nonsense." "If you are still that talkative, you will be beheaded to give warning to others." When Sung Chiang was about to die, he still wanted to poison to death Li K'uei, for without exterminating this tinder against the emperor, he could not die with his eyes closed. Sung Chiang advertised "practicing justice for heaven." The God in the Kingdom of Heaven was the reappearance of the sovereign on earth. Sung Chiang's "heaven" was actually the world of the Sung Dynasty, the state of the Chao family and Emperor Huitsung. The "way" of Sung Chiang was the way of Confucius and Mencius and the way of feudal rule. In one word, "practicing justice for heaven" meant "loyal and patriotic" to the Sung Dynasty.

In the Water Margin opposition to corrupt officials and loyalty to the emperor are identical. The poetic line of "loyalty to the sovereign and hate for the crafty ministers" has revealed the secret. Sung Chiang and company "hated the crafty ministers" and opposed the corrupt officials only for the purpose of showing their loyalty to the sovereign. They wanted to "put in order the imperial court" for the "extremely holy and wise" emperor, to remove the "crafty ministers," to mend the state apparatus of the landlord class and to uphold the rule of the feudal dynasty. The struggle between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu was the struggle by this faction against that faction within the landlord class. Between them, the desire to uphold feudal rule and oppose the peasants' revolution was entirely identical. The contradiction between the two was mainly the struggle between those "holding the reins of government" and those "not holding the reins of government," between those "in full power" and those "not in full power." Their violent struggle for power and gain was carried out around this contradiction.

It was precisely because Sung Chiang's non-opposition to the emperor that the insurgent peasants of Liangshanpo in the Water Margin were finally pacified.

The reactionary political power of the landlord class at all times adopted the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics toward peasant uprisings, namely, suppression and pacification. When the uprisings could be destroyed, they were suppressed, and when they could not be destroyed, they were pacified. The imperial court in the novel made alternate use of this double-game, and in the end resorted to the tactic of granting amnesty.

By pushing a capitulationist line and taking the acceptance of amnesty as the target of struggle of the peasant uprising, Sung Chiang in the novel has precisely met the need of the feudal ruling class. Uprising means revolution, and acceptance of amnesty means capitulation. The two actually exclude each other like fire and water. However, the Water Margin has surprisingly unified the two and concocted a specimen in "rebellion for amnesty."

Whether to oppose or accept the amnesty is the focal point of the struggle between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line in the Liangshanpo peasant uprising. The leader of this insurgent force of the peasants was bad and he surrendered. Li K'uei, Wu Yung, Yüan Hsiao-erh, Yüan Hsiao-wu and Yüan Hsiao-ch'i were good and were unwilling to surrender. In the novel, Sung Chiang's capitulationist line occupies the dominant position, while the anti-capitulationist line of Li K'uei and others is in an inferior position. What is more, the novel has jeered at and negated the anti-capitulationist line of Li K'uei and others and portrayed it as a stupid and rash action in contrast with the correctness of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. It can be seen that what the novel wants to affirm and extol is precisely Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. Amnesty is good and capitulation is good!--this is the theme song of the Water Margin.

After accepting the amnesty, the peasants' insurgent forces of Liangshanpo followed the road of suppressing peasant uprisings in the Water Margin.

The "bandits" that formerly "practiced justice for heaven" were now the "government forces." When they were "bandits," they "practiced justice for heaven" by opposing the corrupt officials. After becoming "government forces," what did they want to do in order to "practice justice for heaven"? Sung Chiang and company voluntarily got hold of an "imperial edict" from the imperial court and went to attack Fang La, the "bandit" that did not "practice justice for heaven." Fang La's insurgent army was in occupation of eight prefectures and 25 counties. He had changed that "title of reign" and "installed himself as sovereign." His army was really a peasants' insurgent force against the emperor, and it did not "practice justice for heaven." In the face of this insurgent force of the peasants, Sung Chiang abruptly changed his normal obsequious attitude when he was confronted by the "government forces" in those years. Showing a thirst for blood, he announced "the arrival of the celestial troops" and ferociously cried, "I vow that I will not withdraw my army until I have annihilated all of you!" When the generals of Fang La's insurgent army were captured, he cut open their bellies and scooped out their hearts. Nothing was too harsh for him. How clearcut his counter-revolutionary stand was, and how repulsive the features of the hangmen were in the suppression of peasant uprisings! At that time and in that position, the reactionary essence of "practicing justice for heaven" by Sung Chiang and his ilk was also thoroughly bared!

The attack against Fang La was an out-and-out counter-revolutionary act. Surprisingly, the Water Margin has praised the "achievements" and "virtues" of this counter-revolutionary act, and loudly chanted that "their names will be recorded in history for a thousand years and their achievements will be propagated in times of purity for ten thousand generations." But "in the final analysis he was a vassal." The covering of the face of the vassal with a coat of gleaming paint can only make the revolutionary people hate and abhor him the more.

Opposition only to the corrupt officials but not the emperor, acceptance of the amnesty and suppression of peasant uprisings--this is the trilogy of the Water Margin publicizing and extolling the capitulationist line.

There has been a rather popular argument claiming that Sung Chiang's capitulation stands for "the limitations of the peasants." This argument has obliterated the principled boundary between the two lines--the line of peasant uprising and the capitulationist line--adhered to by the two antagonistic classes--the peasant class and the landlord class. It is in essence for the defense of the capitulationist faction. The violent attacks persistently and dauntlessly launched by peasant uprisings against landlord rule in Chinese history have revealed the revolutionary spirit and moral fortitude of the Chinese peasantry. They invariably failed in the end only due to the absence of new productive forces and new relations of production, new class forces, and an advanced political party at that time. However, failure is not equal to capitulation. Capitulation to the feudal ruling

class was but a hush-hush activity of renegades and vassals and had nothing to do at all with "the limitations of the peasants." How could failure in unbent struggle and capitulation in pursuit of high ranks and great wealth be described as one and the same thing!? Although the peasantry have also this or that kind of "limitation," there could never be such a "limitation" as capitulation to the feudal ruling class.

A Typical Example of the Capitulationist Faction

Sung Chiang is the master of the Water Margin. In works of literature, "the leading figure is the representative of a given class and tendency." For the sake of advertising capitulationism, the Water Margin has portrayed with liberal ink and eulogized this typical example of the capitulationist faction--Sung Chiang.

"I stay at the stronghold of smoke and water in Shantung in order to buy the scenery of spring at the Phoenix City." These words stand for the confession of Sung Chiang's counter-revolutionary life and have skillfully delineated the reactionary features of this capitulationist. Sung Chiang wormed his way into the "stronghold of smoke and water" of the insurgent peasants at Liangshanpo for the purpose of betraying the revolutionary cause of the peasants in exchange for an amnesty from the imperial court, high ranks and great wealth and the "scenery of spring at the Phoenix City."

In the Water Margin Sung Chiang came of a landlord family. He was "educated in Confucianism when he was young" and "had studied classics and history." He was a follower of Confucius and Mencius with his brain loaded with Confucian trash. He looked upon the peasant uprising as "high treason" and participation in the uprising as "lack of loyalty and filial piety." Therefore, he had refused to go to Liangshan a number of times. After Sung Chiang was driven into joining the Liangshan rebels, "despite his physical presence at the water margin, he kept the imperial court in mind." He declared right and left that "Sung Chiang and others actually harbor no treachery," that they "are faithful" and that they wanted to "remain loyal and patriotic until death." After accepting the amnesty, he wholeheartedly risked his life for the feudal ruling class and went to suppress the other peasant uprisings. Even at his deathbed, he still muttered that "even though the imperial court has let me down, I am still loyal and will not let the imperial court down." Even after Sung Chiang's death, the Water Margin still permits his ghost to appear in Huitsung's dream "reporting to the emperor with tears running down his face." He really was loyal and patriotic even after death. Summing up Sung Chiang's life, he all along took "loyalty to the sovereign" as the highest criterion of his words and deeds. He was fundamentally not an "outstanding leader of the peasant uprisings," but one of the pious scions of the landlord class and the loyal vassal of the Sung Emperor.

Precisely because of his "loyalty to the sovereign," Sung Chiang was consistently very enthusiastic about the amnesty. Long before he went to join the Liangshan rebels, when Wu Sung was driven into fleeing for the Erhlung Mountains, Sung Chiang had counseled Wu Sung, "If you are granted

amnesty by the imperial court, you could persuade Lu Chih-shen and Yang Chih to capitulate." If Sung Chiang himself could make any headway in his official career, he would never have gone to the mountains. However, his murder of Yen Po-hsi, his branding for banishment and his death sentence made it impossible for him to "attain fame or achievement," and even his life was in danger. He could only "make temporary use of that body of water" "to avoid disaster for the time being." After his coming to Liangshan, he vigorously advocated, waited and begged for amnesty and pushed a capitulationist line.

For the sake of accepting amnesty, he deliberately repudiated and framed Ch'ao Kai. He played a double game and made use of minor favors to win over people to enable him to usurp leadership. Immediately after the death of Ch'ao Kai, he changed Ch'ao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice into the Hall of Loyalty and Justice. By changing "assembly for justice" into "loyalty and justice," he had tampered with the revolutionary line of the insurgent peasants at Liangshanpo.

For the sake of accepting amnesty, he dared not "attack and occupy the seat of a prefecture." He did not extend the base of the peasants' insurgent forces, and deliberately let the remnant forces of the imperial court make good their escape so as to keep the road open for his capitulation in the future.

For the sake of accepting amnesty, he dared not "attack and occupy the seat of a prefecture." He did not extend the base of the peasants' insurgent forces, and deliberately let the remnant forces of the imperial court make good their escape so as to keep the road open for his capitulation in the future.

For the sake of accepting amnesty, he made use of the iron hand in the velvet glove to repudiate and repress the revolutionaries. Meanwhile, he recruited deserters and turncoats, brought together hereditary aristocrats, generals from the imperial court, influential gentry and landlords, gave them important posts, and organized a hardcore force for pushing the capitulationist line.

For the sake of accepting amnesty, he publicly announced at the general assembly of the 108 leaders "the hope that the imperialist court would issue at an early date an imperial decree pardoning their high crimes," thus openly casting forth the program for capitulation. Following this, at the chrysanthemum meeting, he again composed a poem to state his own view saying, "I shall not be satisfied until the emperor has issued at an early date an imperial decree granting amnesty."

For the sake of accepting amnesty, he went in person to arrange the "pillow talks" of Li Shih-shih, the favorite courtesan of the emperor. He sent people to bribe Minister of War Su Yüan-ching and beg him to ask for mercy from the emperor. After Kao Ch'iu, the sworn enemy of Liangshanpo, was captured, Sung Chiang was actually so obsequious as "to kowtow to him and admit that he had committed a 'crime punishable by death'" and beg for "mercy." His behavior was most despicable and nauseating.

The novel excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 men and makes him die an early "death" from an arrow wound soon after Sung Chiang's arrival. This is precisely for giving prominence to this capitulationist Sung Chiang and clearing the way of obstacles for him to accept amnesty. Ch'ao Kai was the founder of the revolutionary cause of the peasants' revolution at Liangshanpo. He had "the gut to style himself as king," was determined "to stand against the emperor of Sung" and had adhered to a revolutionary line in the peasant uprisings. After Sung Chiang wormed his way into the insurgent ranks of the peasants, he assumed the posture of a revolutionary to carry out hush-hush activities against the revolution. He used his capitulationist line to "revise" Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line and practiced revisionism. The stirring and seething peasant uprising at Liangshanpo was thus interred in the capitulationist hands of Sung Chiang and company. Sung Chiang was fundamentally not any "fellow traveler" of the revolution but a renegade that led the peasant uprising to the road of destruction. He also could not be described as of any "merit" to the peasant uprising, but was a major culprit for the betrayal of the peasant revolution.

Some commentaries say that this figure of Sung Chiang has a dual personality because he is both compromising and revolutionary by nature. This argument does not hold water at all. Sung Chiang had the imperial court in mind although he stayed at Liangshan, and he at all times adhered to the capitulationist line. He was consistently loyal to the feudal dynasty and was consistently opposed to the peasant revolution. He had wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks to sabotage the revolution, and fundamentally had no revolutionary nature to speak of. Sung Chiang's personality was in unison in that he was a typical example of the simon-pure capitalist faction.

A Set of Capitulationist Philosophy

For the sake of publicizing and extolling the capitulationist line and eulogizing Sung Chiang's capitulationist faction, this novel Water Margin makes every effort to peddle the extremely decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and advocate a complete set of capitulationist philosophy.

The "theory of heavenly mandate" is the ideological weapon of the exploiting classes for upholding their reactionary rule and poisoning the laboring people. For the sake of resisting landlord rule, the peasant uprisings in Chinese history invariably directed the spearhead of criticism at this reactionary spiritual yoke. But in the first chapter outlining the purpose and objectives of the Water Margin, it is said that order and disorder, fortune and misfortune in the world are all "ordained by heaven." Not only the successive emperors of the Sung Dynasty were immortals sent by heaven to rule the world, and even the 108 men in the Water Margin were also "devils" sent by heaven to the world to undergo ordeals so as to enable them to cleanse themselves of "devilish designs" and attain "purity." Thus, the relations of the landlord class and the peasant class are no longer the relations of two antagonistic classes. Both of them have come as "ordained by heaven" and are born to practice the "ways of heaven." The novel Water Margin is built on this cornerstone of "heavenly mandate."

In the novel, the "stone tablet with heavenly inscriptions" is portrayed in two places, the "Goddess of Highest Heavens" appears two times, and the "Dragon King" makes evident his divine power on two occasions. They all emphasize that the unsurpassed authority and supreme power of "heavenly mandate" hold the key to the development of things. For example, when Sung Chiang just arrived at the mountain, the "Goddess of Highest Heavens" passed on to him the "divine decree": "You can practice justice for heaven by upholding loyalty and justice for the sovereign, aiding the state and bringing peace to the people as minister, rejecting evils ways and starting on the right track." Therefore, the capitulation of the insurgent forces of the peasants to the landlord class is to "follow the mandate of heaven," and loyalty to the emperor and defending the state of the landlord class mean "practicing justice for heaven." The Water Margin has thus given a halo of holiness to the ignominious act of capitulation and taken the "theory of heavenly mandate" as the theoretical basis for publicizing and extolling capitulationism.

"Loyalty and justice" form the core of feudal patriarchal thought and the dogma of feudal ethics and morality. The Water Margin spares no effort in praising the capitulationist faction represented by Sung Chiang of "upholding both loyalty and justice," for publicity of capitulation amounts to "loyalty and justice" and the practice of "loyalty and justice" calls for capitulation. Some people in the landlord class have precisely noticed from this point the subtle purposes of the Water Margin in publicizing and extolling "loyalty and justice." Some people say, "The Water Margin leads to loyalty and justice, and loyalty and justice lead to the Water Margin." They have actually looked upon the Water Margin as the pronoun for "loyalty and justice." Some people have outrightly changed the name of the novel Water Margin into "Water Margin for Loyalty and Justice." This novel Water Margin really takes "loyalty and justice" as the center to install contradictions, unfurl the plot of the novel and mold its characters. The contradiction between "those who are loyal and just" and "those who are disloyal and unjust" is the basic contradiction that runs through the whole novel.

In the novel, the villainous character Kao Ch'iu "knows nothing of benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge, faith, behavior, loyalty and goodness," while the positive character Sung Chiang "advocates only 'loyalty and justice' all his life." The Water Margin portrays Sung Chiang's "rebellion" not as "the people driven into rebellion by tyranny" but as the "loyal" driven into rebellion by the "villainous." His temporary stay at that body of water to accumulate strength--for the exclusive purpose of waiting for amnesty so that he could serve the imperial court--could be described as a curve of "patriotism." On the question of attitude toward peasant uprisings, the Water Margin has provided the landlord class with a much more vicious idea and strategy than to depend on suppression by violence. This is to use the rope of "loyalty and justice" to bring about the capitulation of the insurgent forces of the peasants.

The attainment of high ranks and the acquirement of great wealth form the philosophy of life of all exploiting classes, and glory, honor, gain and emolument are the baits used by all reactionary ruling classes to recruit their vassals. Through portraying the life-long story of Sung Chiang--starting from "his inability to make headway despite his loyalty," through his being driven into joining the rebels, his acceptance of amnesty and his going to attack Fang La, and ending with his achievement of success and fame--the Water Margin has publicized and extolled the reactionary and decadent philosophy of life. Sung Chiang held that a person living in the world should strive "to attain higher ranks," "bring glory to his wife and shelter for his sons," "glorify his forbears" and "leave a good name in history." This "soaring ambition" urged him to promote capitulationist activities on a large scale. When he lured other people into capitulation, he also made frequent use of this tactic.

Sung Chiang died an ignominous death, and most of the leaders under him had also been sacrificed in the course of attacking Fang La. But the description of the end of Sung Chiang and others by the Water Margin is "not of a critical nature to the tragic end of amnesty as a whole by telling the readers that this is no thoroughfare." Quite on the contrary, the whole end of the Water Margin bears the nature not of criticism but of eulogy. Look, those who were dead were "all posthumously conferred with degrees of nobility," and their descendants were allowed to "inherit their official ranks." Those who had no descendants "had temples erected in their honor by imperial orders." Those who were still alive "were appointed as officials to take charge of armed forces, to administer the people and to defend the country." After Sung Chiang died, the emperor also "posthumously conferred on Sung Chiang the title of Marquis of Loyalty, Martyrdom, Justice, Dignity and Spirit." He also ordered "the erection of a temple and an ancestral hall" at Liangshanpo and "personally wrote the inscription of 'Temple of Peace and Loyalty.'" "Annual sacrifices were offered at these temples and all people were allowed to worship there." In the eyes of the landlord class, could there be any greater honor and glory? "He enjoyed the food of the nobility when he was alive and was installed as a feudal lord after death. The ambition of this man had thus been fulfilled." These two lines at the end of the novel Water Margin are also the lines to denote the ultimate consummation of the publicity given to the capitulationist philosophy.

*

Since time immemorial, renegades and capitulationists invariably would emerge in the revolutionary camp. Sung Chiang was a capitulationist of ancient time. The revisionists that practice capitulation to the bourgeoisie at home and imperialism abroad are the contemporary capitulationists. People like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who push the revisionist line to restore capitalism seek to practice class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism abroad. In the historical period of socialism, in order to combat and guard against revisionism and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to know, distinguish and oppose the capitulationist faction.

In the current movement to study theory and combat and guard against revisionism, we should make use of the Marxist viewpoint, adhere to the method of class analysis, and start to comment on and discuss the Water Margin. We should reveal the essence of the Water Margin in publicizing and extolling capitulationism and bare the true features of Sung Chiang in practicing revisionism and capitulationism. We should criticize the theory of conciliation in class struggle in the course of studying the Water Margin, clearly draw a line of demarcation between the principles of the two classes and the two lines, and fully bring into play the role of this volume of material for teaching by negative example. This is of momentous and profound significance not only to the study of classic literature and to literary and art commentaries and literary and art work as a whole, but also to the upholding of Marxism by the Chinese communists, the Chinese proletariat, the poor and lower-middle peasants and all the revolutionary masses at present and in the future so as to combat revisionism and persevere in carrying on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Learn to Speak the Standard Spoken Language Properly for Preparedness Against War

by

a certain unit of the PLA stationed at Wuhsi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 25, 1975)

China has a long history, a vast territory, a huge population and complicated dialects. For thousands of years under reactionary rule and particularly toward the last part of the feudal society, economic, political and cultural development had been very slow. In the feudal society, natural economy occupied the dominant position, and the appearance of local feudal separatism had restricted intercourse between various regions, thus aggravating the differences in the spoken languages of different localities. Subsequently, there gradually formed the phase of distribution of modern dialects. Today, this situation of dialectical differences can no longer conform to the ever developing needs of socialist revolution and construction.

Ours is an army of the proletariat under the leadership of the Communist Party, shouldering the heavy responsibility of defending the socialist motherland. Our members come from all parts of the country, and there is a great need for unifying the spoken language. If the spoken language is not unified, it will bring certain difficulties to operations, training and command. Practice makes us deeply realize the pressing need for learning to speak the standard spoken language. For the signal personnel in particular learning to speak the standard spoken language properly is an important condition for guaranteeing the fulfillment of the combat tasks of signal liaison and operational command.

In the past, due to sabotage and interference from Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, the work of popularizing the standard spoken language in the armed force units was basically in a passive state. Moreover, with many local dialects brought in by newly enlisted comrades every year, these had arisen the phenomenon that conversation could not be understood and it was difficult to accurately transmit verbal orders to the lower level. In recent years, in light of this condition, we had grasped the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. When we started to study the standard spoken language, some people said that "whether or not it is learned is of no material importance." Some also said that "habits and dialects are difficult to change." We guided people to study Chairman Mao's teachings--"Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people." "All cadres should learn to speak the standard spoken language." "What really counts in the world is conscientiousness, and the Communist Party is most particular about being conscientious"--and to vigorously criticize Lin Piao's criminal acts in sabotaging army building. Through studying the

line, talking about traditions, criticizing pernicious influence and discussing lessons, we had raised the understanding of everyone in the significance of speaking the standard spoken language.

There was a comrade who had a very deep understanding of things. He said, "Because we have come together for a common revolutionary goal, we must learn to speak the standard spoken language properly for the revolution. If even the words we speak cannot be understood by one another, how can we speedily and accurately transmit battle orders from above? Learning to speak the standard spoken language properly is essential for preparedness against war and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In order to pay attention to the study of Chinese language phoneticization, it is very important to lay a good foundation for learning to speak the standard spoken language. At first, in the course of training, whenever anyone mispronounced a single word, we would correct it. Following the increasing degree of complexity in training, more and more local dialects appeared, and it was not possible to rectify all of them. Paying attention only to individual words had not been able to solve the problem of local dialects found everywhere. We looked deep into the situation and discovered some laws. For example, the local dialects of certain districts in Kiangsi make no distinction between " 黄 " (huang) and " 王 " (wang). In Northern Kiangsu, there is no distinction between " 上 " (shang) and " 何 " (hsiang). In Chekiang, there is no distinction between " 一 " (i) and " 七 " (ch'i). In Wuhsi, there is no distinction between " 赵 " (chao), " 召 " (shao) and " 曹 " (ts'ao). We therefore made use of the Chinese phonetic alphabet to unify the correct pronunciation for general guidance and achieved better results.

One new comrade with a low cultural standard was unable to read from spelling. However he was willing to make the effort. He copied and read the alphabet every day and also recited the vowels and consonants once before going to bed. Because he attached importance to basic study, he later made very rapid progress in study, and his pronunciation was accurate. At present, this comrade not only can accurately transmit firing orders to the artillery, but also can make fluent use of the standard spoken language in conversation.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "as regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it," we discovered a squad that learned to speak the standard spoken language quicker, and laid hold of this typical example for popularization. When this squad began its study, some comrades were slower in changing their local dialects, and they felt somewhat discouraged. They felt that as they were accustomed to speaking in their own home tongue, it was rather difficult for them to change. The squad thereupon invited the deputy squad leader who learned to speak the standard spoken language fastest to relate his experience in study. The deputy squad leader aptly pointed out that ability resulted from practice and was not a thing preordained by Heaven. It had nothing to do with "being born with knowledge" as proclaimed by Confucius or "a well-developed brain" "especially clever" claimed by Lin Piao, and it took practice to acquire true knowledge. The whole squad in close succession criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocated by Lin Piao and strengthened their confidence in overcoming difficulties. A new fighter often pronounced

"子弹" (tzu-tan) as "鸡弹" (chi-tan) and "集合" (chi-ho) as "集火" (chi-huo). He made up his mind to write down this kind of local dialect, denoted them with phonetic signs, tried again and again to distinguish between them, and asked others to read them one by one. After a period of diligent effort, he eventually was able to speak the standard spoken language more fluently.

We also mobilize the masses to offer views and think of ways to learn to speak the standard spoken language. We make use of the daily reading of newspapers to let the new fighters who fail to pronounce accurately read and practice more often. Singing constantly also can help people learn to speak the standard spoken language. The poetry recitation contest of the company is also a good medium for popularizing the standard spoken language. Listening more often to broadcasts and records and the "Chinese Phonetic Broadcast Forum" is also a good method for correcting regional accent in pronunciation. Some comrades used the standard spoken language on the training ground, but still spoke their local dialects when they were with people from their own home town. We put forth a timely proposal calling on everyone to learn to speak the standard spoken language in all kinds of conversation and in the fields of study, discussion, production and routine life, so that activities in learning to speak and popularize the standard spoken language could be developed in a thoroughgoing and sustained manner. At present, the speaking of the standard spoken language has become a common practice among the cadres and fighters of our units. The mastery of the standard spoken language has brought convenience to study, work, training and livelihood, and is of help to strengthening solidarity among the comrades.

The popularization of the standard spoken language must adhere to taking the basic line of the Party as the key-link. It is necessary to hit back at sabotage perpetrated by class enemies in society and stem the influence of force of habit. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company had disseminated the reactionary fallacy that "people will not die if the standard spoken language is not popularized in a hundred years' in an endeavor to use the old force of habit in our minds to peddle their revisionist trash and use narrow-minded provincialism and the preservation of the language barrier to sabotage unity among the people in order to achieve their sinister goal of restoring capitalism. Naturally, their pipe-dream will never be realized. The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the twin bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and brought greater prosperity to the socialist cause and fresh achievements in work to popularize the standard spoken language. We believe that, following the deepening of the three great revolutionary movements, work to popularize the standard spoken language certainly can make fresh contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

"Handing the Written Language to the People" Is Needed for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the group for reforming the written language of the Liuchiatzu production team No. 3 under the Tachiakou Commune in Tehui County, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 25, 1975)

Is it possible to "hand the written language to the people"? How are we going to "hand the written language to the people"? This is a question the proletariat has to study and solve on the battlefront of language reform in order to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

For thousands of years, the reactionary ruling classes and the followers of Confucius and Mencius of all ages, for the sake of upholding their reactionary rule, stubbornly upheld the complicate and difficult square Chinese characters and would not permit any change to be made. Confucius cried: "In ancient time if there was no such word, it would be preferable to leave a blank rather than to create a new character." They even said: "The Chinese written language is the best written language in 'the whole world' and could not be reformed." Because of this, those in power purposely made the square Chinese characters as difficult as possible, and for a long time, they were used as a tool in the hands of a few for fooling the people. In the old society, the working people suffered no end from the pains of illiteracy and lack of culture.

In our production brigade there was an old poor peasant who had not gone to school before Liberation. After Liberation, he made use of his sparetime to study, but because many characters are made up of many strokes and are difficult to remember, he could only remember over 700 characters after two years of study. A person with an ulterior motive sarcastically told him, "If those turning the soil could master the characters, there will be no need for scholars." The old peasant realized that this was a fallacy advocating that "those who labor with their mind govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" for enlarging the difference between physical labor and mental labor and for pouring cold water on his enthusiasm for studying revolutionary theory and culture. He was not disheartened in the least, but persevered in his study, actively took part in activities for reforming the written language and repudiated this erroneous argument with facts.

In the past several thousand years, for the sake of consolidating their reactionary rule, the reactionary classes of all ages invariably tried to turn the written language into their tool for practicing restoration and retrogression. They made use of the written language to write books and plays for the purposes of propagating their moribund and decadent reactionary ideas and corrupting and poisoning the masses. The people gnashed their teeth in hatred and adopted various methods to vigorously create revolutionary public opinion and to wage struggle against the counter-revolutionary political power. Since Liberation, the working people have

taken over the seal of power and been assured of the right to literacy and schooling. At present, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, for the sake of eliminating the old ideas and habits of the bourgeoisie from every nook and corner, the worker-peasant-soldier masses urgently want to master the tool of the written language at a faster rate and in a better way.

In our production team there are several old poor-peasant commune members who worked as porters for the landlords for more than 20 years. They noticed how the class enemies made use of bad stories filled with bourgeois ideas to corrode and poison the young people. They were very worried with what they saw, and wanted very much to write revolutionary stories and critical articles to educate the young people and to hit out at the class enemies. But they were unable to write. Because of this, they said indignantly, "The wicked old society had really made us suffered, and made us neither able to read nor to write."

These old poor peasants are illiterate because on the one hand they were deprived of the right to learn culture by the old society and on the other hand, because the square characters are complicated and difficult. According to what we know, some old poor peasants had attended the evening school for peasants after Liberation, but the characters they learned in the evening school were "forgotten" the moment they learned them.

Because of this, "handing the written language to the people" is essential for the poor and lower-middle peasants to study of Marxist revolutionary theory, for criticizing the bourgeoisie and occupying the ideological and cultural battlefronts, and for diminishing the difference between physical labor and mental labor. In a word, it is also essential for opposing the bourgeoisie and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of meeting these needs, we should speed up the tempo of the reform of the written language and help the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants grasp the tool of the written language as quickly as possible.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, for the sake of occupying the ideological and cultural battlefronts in the countryside with socialism, our commune has operated a blackboard bulletin. When writing articles for the blackboard bulletin, the poor and lower-middle peasants felt that the character " " was not easy to write, and so they substituted it with the character " ". They felt that the character " " had too many strokes, and so they wrote it as " ". Some people who know Chinese phoneticization have made outright use of phonetic signs when they come across characters they could not write.

Naturally, this has also led to slander and attack. They nonsensically said, "The Chinese characters have already a history of several thousands of years, and not even one single stroke can be deleted. At present words are coined at random. Should Ts'ang Chieh have any knowledge of this in the underworld, he surely would weep bitterly." However, the poor and lower-middle peasants have no ears for such rubbish, because what

they have in mind is how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to reform the written language so that it could be easily grasped and turned into an effective tool for criticizing the bourgeoisie.

* * *

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Consumer Goods Specially for the Minority Nationalities Increases in Volume

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

the production and supply of consumer goods specially for the people of minority nationalities in inner mongolia, yunnan, kweichow and other minority areas have shown a sharp increase this year. this is in accord with the party's policy for nationalities.

in the inner mongolian autonomous region more than 150 such commodities have been turned out, including shotguns and special kinds of folding knives. some factories have concentrated on various leather articles in demand in the grazing areas.

heilungkiang province has doubled its output of saddles, stirrups, milk pails, rattan whips, knives and riding boots for people of mongolian nationality this year. factories producing farming tools have also taken up the manufacture of furniture, camel-drawn carts and coaches, and various styles and colours of mongolian style trunks. they are also making all kinds of tables, kitchen cupboards and iron frame beds suitable for yurts.

yunnan province where minority nationalities live in compact communities now has about 1,300 varieties of special commodities on sale. priority is given to supplying lace, silk, chiffon scarfs, ornamental cover for quilts and other goods favoured by the minority nationalities in the border areas. they are often on sale at special counters in the local shops.

the trading organization of pichieh prefecture organized production of blouses and skirts of floral prints for women of miao nationality. printed in bright colours, these attractive and inexpensive new products richly tinged with national flavour are as welcome to minority people as their traditional costumes embroidered and wax-dyed by hand.

MILITIAWOMEN

Militiawomen on South China Frontier Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 31, 1975)

the militiawomen on namoa island off the south china coast have contributed to the coastal defence of the motherland as well as collective production. they stand sentry and patrol the island day and night with the militiamen and people's liberation army fighters. in all there are several thousand militiawomen on the island doing fishing and farming.

the labouring women on the island performed many heroic deeds early in 1952 when the people's liberation army started the battle to liberate the nanpeng islands from the kuomintang clique. they helped transport provisions and munitions, give first aid to the wounded and do other logistics work. after the battle, over 100 women were cited.

today a new generation of militiawomen has come to the fore. carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of their predecessors, they take an active part both in collective production and military training. under the leadership of local party organizations, they study politics to raise their class consciousness and learn military skills as well as first aid, logistics work and the use of different kinds of weapons.

before liberation, erosion was serious on the island owing to indiscriminate felling of trees by kuomintang reactionaries. only 300 hectares out of 80,000 that are suitable for growing trees were left with woods at the time of liberation in 1950. a mass afforestation campaign got under way after liberation. to date, 63,000 hectares of land have been afforested, adding to the beauty of the island. a tree-planting group formed by eight militiawomen (known as "eight sisters") led by the young militia platoon leader lai tien-hua started to build a forest farm on a barren stony hill ten years ago. after years of hard work, the hill became heavily forested. other militiawomen joined in later and all followed the good examples of the "eight sisters" and keep the farm advancing in big strides.

in addition to self-sufficiency in firewood, the island now provides timber for shipbuilding and house construction.

since men are engaged mainly in fishing out at the sea, militiawomen have become the main labour force on the island, many excelling themselves in building water conservancy projects. huang chun-yin, a militia platoon leader and a sharp-shooter, repeatedly put off her wedding so as to be able to help complete the spillway of a reservoir before the rainy season set in. the work was done on time and she and many other militiawomen were cited for their good service.

BLIND PEOPLE

Blind People Work As Masseurs in Northwest China Hospital

(NCNA-English - Lanchow, Sept. 1, 1975)

eight blind men and women are working as trained masseurs in the hsihu hospital in lanchow city, capital of kansu province. their whole-hearted skillful service to their patients has earned them commendation.

a typical example of their work is the effective treatment one of them, doctor sung cheng-chiang, gave to a worker suffering from a slipped disc. after a period of massage the patient improved but there were frequent relapses. the blind masseur consulted medical data with the help of others and changed the key points of stimulation which in six months of massage treatment helped the patient to recover his health.

all the blind doctors are very warm-hearted towards their patients and are extremely conscientious. apart from slipped disc cases, they have successful results to their credit in treating other spinal disorders and soft tissue injuries, enabling many of their patients to go back to work again.

it has not been easy for these blind people to become useful citizens. the communist party created conditions for them to receive necessary training. the 34-year-old masseuse wu su-lan, born into a poor family, became blind at the age of seven because her family could not afford medical treatment when she contracted an eye disease. the blind girl went begging on the streets with her parents. after liberation she was sent to the shanghai school for the blind by the people's government free of charge, and then to the lanchow massage training class for the blind. the other seven blind doctors in the hsihu hospital were all trained at the same training class. massage is an important part in our country's medical legacy and they were taught to know thoroughly the details of the nerves system, blood circulation and bone structure of the human body. models were specially prepared for them. their teachers were experienced professionals from hospitals and medical schools. the teachers let them practise massage on them and guided the students' hands to help them locate the right positions of massage points. they became good masseurs thanks to the party's meticulous care, the teachers' patience and their own hard work.

they are particularly well cared for by the leadership of the hsihu hospital and their medical colleagues. they are provided with various books and

magazines in the language for the blind (a kind of braille) and are encouraged to take part in activities to raise their political consciousness and technical skill.

all the eight masseurs (masseuses) are happily married living in housing provided by the hospital. they get their daily necessities brought in their door step and are also served at home by barbers and dressmakers.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS

Agricultural Scientists in Sinkiang Integrate with Local People

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 1, 1975)

research workers of the academy of agricultural science of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, often go to the countryside to help local people make experiments. this is part of their effort to promote the development of local farming, forestry and animal husbandry.

the academy is composed of four institutes, each specializing in agriculture, forestry, veterinary science or farm machinery, and three experiment stations. its members are of uighur, kazakh, hui, han, manchu and sibo nationalities. more than 70 percent of them work regularly on the academy's 50-odd research centres scattered throughout the region from gobi desert to rural and pastoral areas.

the climate varies greatly in different parts of the vast sinkiang region. drought, severe cold, sandstorms and salinity constitute the main threats to agriculture there. to change the situation, the scientists have launched a massive research programme with the participation of peasants and herdsmen on how to build forest belts, improve soil and prevent damage by sandstorms. at the same time, they have devoted much attention to breeding high-yield strains of crops resistant to drought, cold and lodging. about 20 new strains of rice, wheat, maize, cotton and oil-bearing crops are being popularized in the region. more are in the course of experimentation.

a scientific research group from the institute of forestry, in cooperation with local cadres, workers and technicians, made deep-going investigation into the role of tree belts in fending off wind and sand and in

Reproduced from best available copy.

increasing output at a commune in the turfan depression, where temperature often rises to 30-40 degrees centigrade. it provided valuable scientific data for improving forest belts.

together with the cadres and herdsmen of a stud farm, researchers of the institute of veterinary science have bred a new strain of sinkiang fine-fleeced sheep which is superior to the present breed in the lustre, curvature and length of wool as well as in clipping.

the institute of farm machinery and other organizations have cooperated in producing an easy-to-use medicinal sprinkler for animal, that is of simple structure, low cost and high efficiency. the sprinkler has passed the tests jointly carried out by more than 30 organizations and will soon be put into mass production.

particular attention is paid by the academy to helping the peasants and herdsmen set up scientific experiment groups to improve farming, animal husbandry and afforestation according to local conditions. a team of scientific workers assigned by the academy to a research centre often go to nearby production brigades to help solve problems in sowing, field management and harvesting. they have helped set up agricultural scientific stations for people's communes and experiment groups for production teams and passed on their knowledge about cotton growing, field management and the use of farmyard manure and chemical fertilizer.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

School Graduates in East China Prefecture Make Agricultural Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 31, 1975)

introduction of good crop strains is part of the agricultural scientific experiments carried out by middle school graduates settling in the rural areas of the yangchow prefecture in east china's kiangsu province.

the 16,000 graduates, who came from nanking, yangchow and other cities, have formed 1,840 groups for agricultural scientific experiments with local cadres and peasants while taking part in collective productive labour. they conduct experiments in soil improvement, seed breeding, microbes for agricultural use, observation and forecasting of crop diseases and pests, weather forecasting and remodelling of farm implements. the

peasants praised them as "sowers" of agricultural scientific knowledge in building up the new socialist countryside.

these groups take the main problems in farm production in their communes, production brigades and teams as their topics for scientific research. one such group in the chengtung commune in kaoyu county has since 1967 introduced dozens of fine rice and wheat strains from elsewhere, propagated and purified them. thanks to its efforts, the commune has by and large replaced low-yield mixed strains of grain crops with good strains. it has also provided adjoining counties with 150 tons of good rice and wheat seeds. the production team to which the group belongs achieved a grain yield upwards of seven and a half tons per hectare seven years running. it has become a centre for propagating good seeds.

an experimental group in a production brigade in hsinghua county has devised a cellar-type hothouse to propagate in winter water lettuce, water hyacinth and other aquatic plants to be used as manure and fodder. this has enabled the brigade to make big advances in agriculture and stockbreeding.

hsu chih-jung, a school graduate in kaoyu county, has devised a transistorized photo-electric actinometer despite the shortage of equipment, funds and experience. this advanced meteorological instrument won favourable comments at a national exhibition of results of mass scientific experiments.

three school graduates settling in hanchiang county have jointly devised and made a digital telemeter that automatically records the temperature of the grain in barns.

these school graduates modestly learn from agricultural scientists and technicians and experienced peasants. they have collected many proverbs concerning weather forecasting, crop management and stock raising and made a scientific analysis of these proverbs. now they make weather forecasts with fair accuracy and work very well in farming and animal husbandry.

the leadership at various levels in yangchow prefecture has encouraged the school graduates in their agricultural scientific experiments. the party organizations in their units have given them guidance and provided them with what is necessary for their experiments. some 60,000 of them have attended special courses in science and techniques run by counties and communes. they have received large numbers of technical books and experimental instruments from agricultural and technological departments.

FERTILIZER PLANTS

Big Fertilizer Plant in Northwest China Makes New Progress

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 31, 1975)

the Lanchow chemical fertilizer plant in northwest china topped the state production quota every month in the january-july period of this year.

total output increased by 28 per cent and the output of synthetic ammonia by 13.3 per cent, compared with the same period of last year.

study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat helped enhance the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and encouraged them to tap the potential of existing equipment.

workers, cadres and technicians of the plant, in the course of this study, decided to work still better and produce more chemical fertilizer in support of agriculture as part of their contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the workers in the plant pledged to increase chemical fertilizer by a big margin this year after fulfilling the 1974 production plan.

they keenly discussed how to speed toward this target and came out with many useful suggestions. drawing on their collective wisdom, the plant leadership promptly mapped out a plan to tap production potential and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results by relying on the masses.

before a big increase in output was possible, the plant had to add a new installation to increase the capacity of the ammonia processing system. this installation requires more water than the water works could supply for the time being. to solve this problem, the plant immediately mounted a mass drive to economize water. within a month, its consumption was cut by one third. this ensured the operation of the new installation.

then up cropped another problem -- deficiency of gas. without waiting for the construction of a new gasifier, workers of the gas shop carefully analysed the existing equipment to see the possibility of producing more. a veteran worker suggested to add an auxiliary device to increase its capacity by 50 per cent. adopted, the suggestion proved successful.

workers and staff of the Lanchow chemical fertilizer plant supported each other and cooperated closely

in overcoming difficulties. a key project in the plan to increase production was to transform the no.1 filtering chamber of the air separation workshop. it must be completed at the quickest possible date. this meant a great strain on the workshop then engaged in overhauling many other apparatus and installations. workers of another workshop gave a hand by forming a group of seven to take up the task on top of their own already busy schedule. they accomplished the task with flying colours after three and a half days' hard work.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Early Rice Harvest on Shanghai's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1975)

reports of good early rice harvest have poured in from all the ten counties on shanghai's outskirts. both per-unit and total output topped that of 1974, itself a good year. three of the counties exceeded six tons per hectare.

the good harvest was wrested in the teeth of fairly serious natural calamities -- consecutive rains and insect pests in summer and, particularly, several rain and hail storms both in the early stages of growth and during the harvesting period. the cadres and commune members there put up a stubborn fight against the elements, confident that man's will could conquer nature.

sungshan county was struck by a downpour while harvesting was going on. eighty millimetres of rain were recorded in two hours in some areas. large tracts of early rice that had just been cut down were in the water. despite the driving rain, the commune members carried the crop from the fields to the threshing grounds and make good use of time to thresh and dry it, thus minimizing the losses.

sheath and culm blight of rice was serious in chinshan county this year. commune members mixed insecticides with earth which they had to dig from the ground in their homes because all was wet outdoors as a result of long rains. the disease was brought under control in good time.

the leadership at various levels on shainghai's outskirts paid great attention to early rice production. most county leaders joined the commune members in combating natural adversities while taking part in productive labour and giving on-the-spot guidance.

China Wins Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

china has brought in a good early rice harvest following a substantial rise in output last year. both total and per-hectare yield hit an all-time record.

the early rice crop has so far been harvested in the southern provinces, the suburbs of shanghai and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. apart from a few areas where natural adversities accounted for a slight drop in the yield, most areas achieved an increase over last year.

a per hectare yield of 4.5 tons for a single crop was gathered in most prefectures and cities in hunan province, a major rice producer. a rise in output was effected in every county on shanghai's outskirts, in the soochow prefectures in kiangsu province and in the lungchi prefecture in fukien province, all along noted for their high yields. in the nanning prefecture in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, a marked increase in early rice output was achieved after five years of substantial rises. huangkang, chingchou and yichang, three prefectures in hupeh province, did better than last year in both total output and per hectare yield. in kwangtung province, increases were won in 16 out of 18 counties on hainan island where early rice output used to be relatively low.

particularly gratifying is the fact that in more than twice as many counties as last year, the early rice output alone met their annual targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. a number of counties in hupeh, kwangtung and chekiang provinces and in shanghai municipality reaped an average of more than six tons per hectare. large numbers of high-yielding communes and production brigades have emerged in various parts of the country.

china owes its good harvest of early rice this year to the efforts of rural cadres and commune members who have been making a conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and conducting a penetrating criticism of revisionism and tendencies towards capitalism. heightening their socialist consciousness, they have triumphed over natural adversities by a bigger revolutionary drive.

a sustained rainy weather coupled with low temperature affected many parts of southern china during the crucial season of nursing and transplanting early rice seedlings. the spell lasted up to 50 or even 60 days in hunan, hupeh, kiangsu, shanghai and kiangsi. in some areas the rivers swelled under successive downpours, posing a serious threat to the early rice crop. enhancing their determination to prevail over nature by conscientiously studying revolutionary theory and repudiating the concept of "everything is decided

by heaven" and the mentality of cowards and sluggards, rural cadres and commune members in these areas waged a tenacious struggle against the natural adversities and successfully completed the transplanting of early rice.

in the pearl river delta in kwangtung, the amount of precipitation last spring was twice as big as in the same period of 1974. with a tremendous revolutionary zeal sparked by the study of theory, cadres and commune members here worked day and night repairing dykes to hold off floods, digging ditches and draining off excessive water, thus minimizing the losses and wresting a fairly good harvest. commune members on the banks of the yangtze river in kiangsu province won a rich harvest by taking precautions against natural adversities, fighting them when they set in and making up for whatever losses they incurred. the farmland improvement and water control projects built over the past years proved to be of great value in the fight against flood and waterlogging.

scientific farming conducted by the masses of commune members also contributed to the good early rice harvest. this included the wide application of advanced experience and adoption of fine strains of seed to suit the weather and other conditions of early rice planting. to solve the problem of the rotting of seedlings under low temperature, hot-house nursing was adopted in some cases while in others the young seedlings were transplanted with lumps of soil at the root to ensure proper growth and quick tillering.

observation and forecasting stations were established or strengthened to combat insect pests. when an invasion occurred, immediate action was taken to wipe out the pests.

rural cadres and commune members are summing up their experience in increasing early rice yields and strengthening the field management of late rice in order to win another good harvest.

PHOTO EXHIBITIONS

National Sports Photo Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English - Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

a national photographic exhibition on sports opened at the china art gallery here today. it is sponsored by the third national games of the people's republic of china.

the more than 230 photos are arranged in two halls, over 80 of them are coloured ones.

a huge colour photo in the middle of the first hall shows the chinese people's great leader chairman mao at the first national games in 1959. two colour snap shots show chairman mao playing table tennis and swimming across the yangtze river. two other colour pictures show chairman mao cordially receiving chinese sportsmen.

the exhibition shows how physical culture and sports in china serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and are integrated with productive labour, and have made gratifying progress since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

more than 130 photos are devoted to sports among the people of various nationalities and of all walks of life, and show how they take part in diverse sports events favoured by local conditions under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on sports: "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

the exhibition shows how chinese sportsmen tempered in the cultural revolution have acquired a new outlook and developed new trends: they work hard and dare to scale new heights; they help one another and make common progress; and they adhere to "friendship first, competition second", they include in their training programme physical labour in factories and rural people's communes, learning from the workers and peasants and giving them demonstration so as to help promote sports among the masses.

the exhibition gives a vivid, graphic account of how the chinese expedition conquered the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng -- from the north face on may 27, 1975. china began to promote mountaineering in 1955. in 1960, a chinese expedition conquered qomolangma peak from the north slope for the first time.

a large number of up-and-coming sportsmen have emerged in the sports activities with mass participation as an indication of the splendid future of chinese sports. this leaves a deep impression on the visitors.

about 80 percent of the photos on display are by amateur photographers. the exhibition will last one month.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Australian Colleague

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met and feted here this evening prof. geoffrey malcolm badger, president of the australian academy of sciences and vice-president of the university of adelaide. they had a friendly conversation.

prof. badger arrived in peking on august 29 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Government Recognizes People's Republic of Bangladesh

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china today cabled a message to khondaker moshtaque ahmed, president of the people's republic of bangladesh, informing him that the chinese government recognized the people's republic of bangladesh. the message reads:

his excellency khondaker moshtaque ahmed, president of the peoples's republic of bangladesh,

dacca

your excellency,

on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to inform you that the chinese government recognizes the people's republic of bangladesh as from this date. i am convinced that the traditional friendship between our two peoples will grow steadily.

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, august 31, 1975.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

First Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china chao cheng-yi, presented his credentials to seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, on the afternoon of august 28, according to a report from gaborone.

present on the occasion were d.k. kwelagobe, minister of public service and information of the office of the president, who acted on behalf of the minister of external affairs during the latter's absence.

after the presentation of the credentials, president seretse khama had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador. this was followed by a tea party given by lady ruth khama in honour of the ambassador and all other chinese diplomats.

the chinese ambassador arrived in gaborone on august 25 and called on minister kwelagobe on the morning of august 28.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Li Chiang and Huang Hua Fete Ieng Sary and Sarin Chhak

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 31, 1975)

li chiang, chairman of the chinese delegation to the seventh special session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign trade, and huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative of china to the u.n., gave a dinner here this evening in honour of ieng sary, leader of the royal government of national union of cambodia to the special session and deputy prime minister, and sarin chhak, deputy leader of the cambodian delegation and minister of foreign affairs.

members of the cambodian delegation were also invited.

the hosts and guests had a very cordial and friendly conversation at the dinner.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chief of Southam News Services of Canada
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

charles lynch, chief of the southam news services of canada, and mrs. lynch wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air today.

peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, was present at the airport to see them off.

present were john robert walker, peking-based correspondent of the southam news services, and mrs. walker.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese
Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

equatorial guinean president macias nguema received and had a friendly conversation with chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to equatorial guinea lin chen in bata on august 27, according to a report from malabo.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Veterinary Workers of China, Ethiopia
Prepare Veterinary Medicines

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Aug. 31, 1975)

several veterinary medicinal herbs have been discovered by veterinary workers of china and ethiopia through their joint efforts and learning from local peasants and herdsmen.

yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to ethiopia, and kung hsin, head of the chinese veterinary team working here, recently presented to the ethiopian

Reproduced from best available copy.

ministry of agriculture samples of 13 kinds of veterinary medicinal herbs and minerals discovered by veterinary workers of china and ethiopia and medicines prepared from them.

while receiving these medicinal herbs, asrat feleke, ethiopian minister of agriculture stated that medicinal herbs would be fully utilized so as to develop veterinary services in the country through self-reliance.

these medicines are prepared from eucalyptus leaves, orange peel, sulphur, etc. among them, the anbachew ointment, which was prepared from a local medicinal herb called anbachew, has proved to be quite effective on ringworm of animals.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Acrobats Leave Finland

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Aug. 31, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china left turku today for stockholm after a two-week friendly performance tour of finland.

during its stay in finland, the troupe was warmly welcomed and received by the finnish government, the finland-china society and finnish working people. it visited helsinki and the industrial cities of tampere and turku. the acrobatic troupe gave eight performances in this country with more than 13,000 spectators. it also gave performances in a number of factories.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Party Leader Receives Chinese Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 1, 1975)

kim yong nam, alternate member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese friendship visiting group today.

leader of the chinese delegation is li chien-chen, member of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leaders are lo fan-chun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow city committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and ma fu, member of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and director of the foreign affairs office under the provincial revolutionary committee.

present on the occasion were director of the korean international tourist agency han byong un and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

the chinese friendship visiting group arrived here on august 12.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 31, 1975)

mauritanian president moktar ould daddah yesterday received chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Romanian Youth Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting romanian youth table tennis team.

among the guests were all members of the romanian table tennis team led by ion budisan, and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li fu-jung, vice-president of the chinese table tennis association, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

li ching-chuan and ion budisan made friendly speeches at the banquet. the chinese and romanian table tennis players talked cordially and the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity.

the romanian youth table tennis team arrived in peking by air this morning. it will soon leave here for a visit to the northeast china city of shenyang.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Geneva for Home

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 31, 1975)

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, today left here for home at the end of his term of office.

president of the swiss confederation pierre graber received and had a friendly conversation with him in berne on august 26.

on august 19, the federal council gave a luncheon in honour of the departing chinese ambassador. present at the luncheon were pierre graber, president of the federal council and head of the federal political department, and rudolf gnaegi, vice-president of the council and head of the military department.

chen chih-fang gave a farewell reception on the following day. among those present were pierre graber; johann jacob-vischer, chief of staff of the swiss army; and ernesto thalmann, secretary general of the department of political affairs and other high-ranking swiss officials. lois snow, widow of edgar snow, and other friends of china were also present.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Thai Provincial Journalist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the provincial journalist group of thailand with chalio chongcharoen as its leader and surin masdit as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily", and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Minister of Education and Other Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with dr. luis manuel penalver, venezuelan minister of education, and his wife, dr. arnoldo gabaldon, venezuelan specialist in tropical diseases research, and his wife, dr. felix pifano, specialist in tropical diseases research, and his wife, and madame beatriz de davila.

among those present on the occasion was chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Leaders Greet Vietnamese Leaders on DRVN Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh, and premier chou en-lai today sent a message to ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, warmly greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi

on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam, we wish to extend, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, our warm congratulations to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the fraternal vietnamese people.

under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and president ho chi minh, the heroic vietnamese people, after carrying on a protracted and arduous struggle, successfully launched the "august revolution" and founded the democratic republic of viet nam. in order to defend their national independence and oppose

imperialist and colonialist aggression and intervention, they have in the past thirty years advanced wave upon wave, waged valiant, tenacious and unyielding struggles and won one splendid victory after another. particularly in the last decade or so, in the face of u.s. imperialist aggression, the vietnamese people, holding high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" of president ho chi minh and fearing no sacrifice, fought arduously and bravely, gave full play to the mighty power of people's war and finally drove out the aggressor, destroyed the puppet regime and completely liberated south viet nam, thereby winning the great victory of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the victory of the vietnamese people has not only added a brilliant page to the history of their national liberation, but also provided another testimony that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big. it is a major contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

the strength of the people is great. no one can stem the tide of history. the revolutionary practice of the three indochinese peoples is an eloquent proof that there are no saviours. only by relying on their own strength and taking up arms to wage resolute struggles can the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples foil imperialist aggression, win genuine independence and liberation and become masters of the fate of their own countries.

the vietnamese revolution has now entered a new historical period. with joy over the victory, the people in north viet nam are actively engaged in a labour emulation drive in an endeavour to rehabilitate and develop the national economy and advance socialist construction. conscientious as masters of their own destiny, the people in south viet nam are rebuilding their homeland and consolidating and developing the fruits of victory. we are convinced that the vietnamese people with their glorious revolutionary tradition, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the war years and continuing to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, will surely build viet nam into a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous country.

china and viet nam are socialist fraternal neighbours. in the long revolutionary struggle, our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other. may the militant unity and revolutionary

friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples grow in strength and develop daily excl.

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 1, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Greetings on Vietnamese People's Glorious Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "warm greetings on vietnamese people's glorious day". the editorial reads:

today is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. on this historic day, the chinese people joyfully celebrate this glorious festival together with the fraternal vietnamese people and extend them warm congratulations.

the vietnamese people are heroic people with glorious revolutionary traditions. 30 years ago, under the leadership of the workers' party of viet nam led by president ho chi minh, they won the great victory of the august revolution after a protracted and arduous struggle. on september 2, 1945, the gold-starred red flag was hoisted for the first time over the ba dinh square and president ho chi minh, the respected and beloved leader of the vietnamese people, solemnly proclaimed the birth of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the 30 years since the founding of the d.r.v.n. are years of heroic struggles and years of victory after victory. led by the workers' party of viet nam and relying on the revolutionary armed forces, the vietnamese people defeated the colonialist aggression through dauntless

Reproduced from best available copy.

struggle in the 50's and safeguarded the independence and sovereignty of the motherland. in the last decade and more, the vietnamese people who were faced with u.s. imperialist barbarous aggression and had the sympathy and support of the peoples of asia and the rest of the world defeated u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, liberated the south and thereby won complete victory in the national liberation war. they won this victory through holding high the banner of "resolve to fight and win", persisting in armed struggle, displaying unswerving, indomitable and revolutionary heroism, acting as one from the south to the north and fighting resolutely. this is another great historic victory for the vietnamese people in the wake of the august revolution. it gives powerful inspiration to all the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for liberation and makes a weighty contribution to the world people's anti-imperialist cause.

the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people has now entered a new historical period. they are fighting vigorously to consolidate and develop the fruit of victory. in the north, they unfold a seething labour emulation drive, are working energetically to rehabilitate and develop production and have recorded remarkable achievements on all fronts. in the south, the broad masses are taking an active part in the new battle to build and consolidate revolutionary administrations at all levels and to rehabilitate and develop the economy with towering revolutionary enthusiasm and in the spirit of being the master of the country. in just a few months, they surmounted numerous difficulties and attained heartening success by working devotedly to rapidly heal the war wounds and build a new life. the chinese people rejoice heartily over every success of the vietnamese people.

at present, the world situation is developing in a direction favourable to the peoples the world over. the people of various countries in indochina who have won great victory in their national liberation struggle are marching forward triumphantly. the struggle waged by the peoples of other asian countries in defence of national independence and sovereignty and for national liberation is surging forward day by day. the historical trend in which countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution is advancing vigorously. in this excellent situation, we firmly believe that the vietnamese people who have undergone tests in the protracted revolutionary war are sure to overcome difficulties on their way of advance and build viet nam into a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous country.

china and viet nam are friendly socialist neighbours. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the peoples of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other. while jubilantly celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the

democratic republic of viet nam, we warmly wish that the vietnamese people under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, will win still greater victory in new struggle, and that the militant friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam will continuously be consolidated and develop.

Peking Reception Marks 30th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association jointly gave a reception here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

present were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and hsu hsiang-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among the guests were nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade now in peking; and other vietnamese comrades.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity among the chinese and vietnamese people.

wang ping-nan, president of the friendship association with foreign countries, said in his toast: the chinese and vietnamese people are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. they have supported and encouraged each other in the protracted common struggle.

he sincerely wished that the friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people would be constantly consolidated and developed.

in his toast, ambassador nguyen trong vinh gave an account of the great achievements of the vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle over the past 30 years. speaking highly of the friendship between the people of viet nam and china, the ambassador pointed out: the vietnamese people treasure highly the great friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries and see to it that it will always remain pure and unbreakable.

present at the reception were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Calls on South Vietnamese Delegation to 30th DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 1, 1975)

the chinese party and government delegation with chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as its leader, and wanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, as its deputy leader, called on here this afternoon the delegation of the south viet nam committee of the workers' party of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces led by pham hung, member of the w.p.v.n. central committee and secretary of the south viet nam committee of the party.

present on the occasion were: huynh tan phat, deputy leader of the south vietnamese delegation, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and vice-president of the presidium and secretary general of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, tran nam trung, deputy leader of the south vietnamese delegation, member of the w.p.v.n. central committee, vice-president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and minister of defence of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and others.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Reproduced from best available copy.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Lays Wreath at Mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 1, 1975)

the chinese party and government delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of president ho chi minh and paid respects to his remains here this afternoon.

the leader of the chinese delegation is chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and the deputy leader, ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the wreath carries the inscription "eternal glory to president ho chi minh, great leader of the vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people".

lieutenant general tran van quang, alternate member of the central committee of the workers' party of viet nam and deputy chief of general staff of the vietnamese people's army accompanied the chinese delegation on the occasion.

Vietnamese Leaders Receive Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 1, 1975)

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n., yesterday afternoon received the chinese party and government delegation with chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, as leader, and ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, as deputy leader, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly; xuan thuy, secretary of the party central committee; tran van quang, alternate member of the

Reproduced from best available copy.

party central committee; and hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Government Maritime Transport Delegation of Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aut. 31, 1975)

the government maritime transport delegation of the federal republic of germany left peking for home via kwangchow yesterday, after an agreement on maritime transport between the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany was initialed.

led by gerhard breuer, deputy director of the bureau of maritime transport under the federal ministry of transport, the delegation was seen off at the airport by tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transportation bureau of the ministry of communications.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 12, 1975 No. 5934

****
* NATIONAL *
****

COMMENTS ON "WATER MARGIN"

The "Poem of Rebellion" Is Not Rebellious

by

Kao Pin (高彬)
of the Capital Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 30, 1975)

People who have read the Water Margin probably still remember the poem written after a drinking bout by Sung Chiang at the Hsünyang Restaurant in Chiangchou:

> My mind is with Shantung although I am in Kiangsu.
> I lament over my drifting alone on rivers and seas.
> Should my soaring ambition be fulfilled one day,
> I would dare to laugh at Huang Ch'ao for being unmanly.

What sort of poem is this? The title of a chapter in the Water Margin points out that it is a "poem of rebellion," and all past commentators on the Water Margin also looked upon it as a "poem of rebellion." I disagree, for the "poem of rebellion" is not rebellious. Why do I say this?

Sung Chiang in the Water Margin fundamentally cannot be put on a par with Huang Ch'ao in history.

Huang Ch'ao styled himself as the "Marshal Soaring to the Sky." He aimed at "soaring to the sky," had no fear of the "wrath of heaven" and did not stand in awe of "heavenly damnation." He led the peasants' insurgent army to drive away the emperor and held the empire in awe of his power. In ths history of peasant rebellion, he is worthy to be called a hero.

What about Sung Chiang? He aimed at "practicing justice for heaven." He thought that rebellion was "in defiance of the mandate of heaven" and only

capitulation was "in conformity with the mandate of heaven." He not only was loyal to the end to the emperor, but also "kowtowed" to even the crafty minister under the emperor. After he was pardoned, he also went to suppress the other insurgent armed forces that "did not practice justice for heaven." He was a simon-pure vassal.

The "Marshal Soaring to the Sky" wanted to make rebellion against the Emperor, but the one "practicing justice for heaven" defended the emperor. The difference between Huang Ch'ao and Sung Chiang really cannot be measured by miles.

It should be admitted that the first two lines in this so-called "poem of rebellion" have also reflected Sung Chiang's dissatisfaction at that time. But he was definitely not dissatisfied with the Sung Dynasty, much less with the emperor of Sung. However, because he had killed Yen P'o-hsi, he became a prisoner and ended in "drifting alone on rivers and seas." Because he attained neither success nor fame, he merely sighed to himself and aired some grievances.

"He finally revealed his ambition." Closely following this, the pen turned to write the last two lines that completely bared his royalist features. He openly proclaimed his reactionary "soaring ambition" that was antagonistic to Huang Ch'ao's revolutionary thought of "soaring to the sky." Taking the stand of the landlord class, Sung Chiang was of the opinion that a so-called "real man" should "uphold loyalty and justice for the sovereign and aid the state and bring peace to the people as a minister," so that he could "bring glory to his wife and shelter for his sons" when he was alive and "leave a good name in history" after his death. Sung Chiang also practiced this all the time. Although he was driven into joining the Liangshan rebels, he finally begged for and was granted amnesty. He also went to suppress Fang La, and actually fulfilled his dirty "soaring ambition" for "aiding the state and bringing peace to the people," thus becoming a leading vassal "practicing justice for heaven"!

How can a swallow understand the mind of a swan? A vassal has no way of understanding the undertaking of a hero! Sung Chiang took pride in being a vassal and he found the hero ridiculous. It is true that the vassal has the philosophy of the vassal!

* * *

A Brief Introduction to Comments Made on the Water Margin Since Liberation and Up to the Great Cultural Revolution

by

Lao Chang (劳樟)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 30, 1975)

Since liberation and up to the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of articles commenting on the Water Margin had been published in works on the history of Chinese literature and newspapers and magazines. On some questions of prime importance, there are the following points of argument:

I. On the Question of Appraising the "Water Margin"

In appraising this novel Water Margin, most people are of the opinion that it is an "epic of the peasant revolution." These commentaries think that the Water Margin shows the strong nature of the people in ideological content. It has fully and profoundly reflected class antagonism and class struggle in the feudal society, affirmed the righteousness and truthfulness of the peasant uprisings, warmly eulogized the heroes of the peasant uprisings, severely lashed at the bureaucrat-landlords, and manifested the most advanced ideas of utopian socialism under the historical conditions of that time. It pays an enormous inspiring role in subsequent peasant uprisings.

They hold that the Water Margin is in art a brilliant typical example in the combination of realism with romanticism. The images of these characters are complete with flesh and blood. They use their own actions and languages to show the vivid characteristics of their personality, thus giving rise to heart-stirring scenes that touch the broad reading public of different ages.

There are also some commentaries which in the course of affirming the Water Margin also hold that the author of the novel has not been able to essentially and correctly portray the peasant revolution to the full extent. For example, the portrayal of Fang La is unreal. The portrayal of the leader of the peasant revolution Sung Chiang is not as good as desired and is even considered to be a failure. The novel has also some shortcomings through playing up superstition and mysticism.

II. On the Question of Appraising the Image of Sung Chiang

The great majority of commentaries hold that Sung Chiang is the brilliant image of a hero who is not only the hero of class struggle but also the hero of national struggle. Sung Chiang's thought on the peasant revolution is a typical example. He cherishes the people, gives relief to the poor, and opposes atrocity and the corrupt officials. He is extremely capable as an organizer and strategist and is the most suitable leader of

Liangshanpo. The development and growth of the uprising at Liangshanpo have indivisible ties of flesh and blood with him.

Some other commentaries hold that Sung Chiang has the revolutionary side as well as the compromising side. He has an antagonistic personality that leads to tragedy, but his revolutionary character is primary.

Certain commentaries hold that Sung Chiang in the Water Margin is a petty and hypocritical person, a vassal of feudalism who all day long hums that "my crime is punishable by death but the emperor is holy and wise," and a hangman in the suppression of peasant uprisings after he was pardoned.

III. On the Question of Accepting Amnesty By the Insurgent Armed Forces at Liangshanpo

The majority of commentaries hold that although the acceptance of amnesty amounts to compromise and capitulation, it is not a betrayal of the revolution and impairs in no way the image of Sung Chiang and the insurgent armed forces at Liangshanpo. These commentaries defend the acceptance of amnesty and even eulogize the capitulationist line of Sung Chiang affirmed by the Water Margin. The specific points of argument are as follows:

(1) The theory of the limitations of the peasants. It is held that in the feudal society, the ordinary peasants think in terms of supporting the emperor and opposing the corrupt officials. Such so-called "limitations of the peasants" are reflected by the Water Margin on the one hand in the killing of corrupt officials and on the other hand in the illusions and hopes placed on the emperor in preparation for the acceptance of amnesty. These commentaries have entirely obliterated the historical fact that the result of each big peasant uprising or peasant war has struck a blow at the then feudal rule and has consequently pushed forward to some extent the development of productive forces in society.

(2) The theory of historical limitations. It is held that the peasant uprisings in feudal society are bound to fail in the end, and the failure will also come in some other forms even if amnesty is not accepted (either through suppression or being utilized as a tool for the supersession of one dynasty by another). Therefore, the acceptance of amnesty is but one form of failure of the peasant uprisings under the historical conditions of that time. The acceptance of amnesty is an end that bears not much difference in essence compared with other forms of failure. These commentaries have identified failure in unbent struggle with capitulation in pursuit of high ranks and great wealth.

(3) The theory of national consciousness. It is held that because of the gravity of the national contradiction at that time, the capitulation of the insurgent armed forces at Liangshanpo is a compromising attitude adopted to ease class contradiction at home for the purpose of "wiping out border troubles and serving the country" and of deferring to the more pressing national contradiction. Therefore, speaking in the national sense, the acceptance of amnesty by the insurgent peasants led by Sung Chiang is a positive action. These commentaries have thus embellished and eulogized Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

(4) The motive theory. It is held that the acceptance of amnesty by Sung Chiang is out of the subjective desire to "reject evil ways and start on the right track" and to "serve the country" but not a conscious betrayal of the peasant uprising to forfeit the revolution. These commentaries use the so-called "good" motive to cover up the true features of Sung Chiang in practicing revisionism and capitulationism.

(5) The critical theory. It is held that the acceptance of amnesty is a bad thing, but the author of the Water Margin has portrayed it with a critical attitude. Although the author has eulogized the acceptance of amnesty in form, he has in essence criticized to some extent the acceptance of amnesty through describing the tragic end of the Liangshan heroes.

A few commentaries hold that the acceptance of amnesty amounts to compromise, capitulation and the betrayal of the revolution. The insurgent armed forces at Liangshanpo have to accept the amnesty because the leadership of the revolution is in the hands of alien class elements, and their acceptance of amnesty is brought about by the opportunist line--the political line of the Right-deviation clique headed by Sung Chiang.

IV. On the Question of the Concept of "Loyalty and Justice" in the "Water Margin"

The majority of commentaries hold that "loyalty" in the Water Margin means loyalty to the motherland and loyalty to the Sung Dynasty, and is a manifestation of the national consciousness. "Justice" in the Water Margin is built on the foundation of the common resistance of the people against feudal rule, on the foundation of "practicing justice for heaven, defending the country and bringing peace to the people." It is the greatest banner of the Liangshan heroes.

Some commentaries hold that the "loyalty" publicized and extolled in the Water Margin is foolish loyalty to the emperor and that "justice" is conditioned by "loyalty" and is also a kind of feudal moral concept.

V. On the Question of the Stand of the Author of the "Water Margin"

The great majority of commentaries held that the author of the Water Margin take the stand of the people, or has accepted the stand and viewpoint of the people. Therefore, his novel has the strong character of the people. Because he stands on the side of the peasants' insurgent armed forces, he is therefore able to truthfully portray the revolutionary struggle and revolutionary thought of the peasant masses.

Certain commentaries hold that the author of the Water Margin takes the stand of the feudal ruling class. The reason that he dares to show sympathy for the Liangshan heroes is that he has consistently looked upon and molded the insurgent armed forces of Liangshan and especially Sung Chiang as loyal to the emperor.

* * *

COMMUNIST LABOR COLLEGE

Foster Revolutionary Ideas, and Get Hold of Skills for Production

by

the CCP General Branch Committee of the Kaoan Branch of Kiangsi Communist Labor College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 30, 1975)

Since the founding of the Kaoan branch of Kiangsi Communist Labor College in 1958, through practicing with unflagging efforts the educational policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and persevering in part-work and part-study and the practice of working while studying,we have trained at different times for the countryside 2,180 laborers with socialist consciousness and culture, and realized self-sufficiency in food, edible oil, meat, vegetables and capital. Recently, through seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have further clearly oriented the running of schools and heightened our consciousness in the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's series of instructions on revolution in education.

Students Are Required To Lay Hold of Agricultural Scientific Techniques for the Revolution

How did our school practice part-work and part-study? In the beginning, we severed the organic link between "work" and "study," held that "work" was for solving self-sufficiency in production and "study" meant attending class, and lacked of clarity in understanding. Later, the broad masses of teachers and students seriously studied the relevant expositions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on agriculture, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's letter to Kiangsi Communist Labor College, and summed up experiences and lessons. We came to understand that our school had to persevere in the orientation of serving socialist agriculture, turn the school into a drill ground for learning from Tachai and supply the communes and production teams with backbone forces for learning from Tachai. Because of this, it was necessary to require the students to embrace the idea of vigorously taking up socialist agriculture. Meanwhile, they were also required to learn agricultural scientific techniques and to master many skills while specializing in one. Therefore, we took learning of agricultural scientific techniques and participation in labor in agricultural production as compulsory courses for students in all specialties. While the special course in agriculture learned to till land, proper arrangements were also made for other special courses to learn a little knowledge on farming. In this way, the school was able to rapidly become self-supporting in food grain, and since 1970, it has more than enough grain for self-support and accumulated more than 100,000 catties of reserve grain. More important, this helped the students cherish, learn, master and take up farming and embrace the great ambition and high hopes of making contributions to socialist agriculture.

Hsieh T'ieh-ju, a student of the 1971 class, did not feel at home and wanted to drop out when he first joined the special course in agriculture. After practicing farming, he raised his knowledge of farming and acquired skills for taking up farming. After graduation, he worked as a forecaster of insect pests at the office of agricultural science of the commune, and humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experiences. Through investigations and studies, he felt out the laws governing the prevention of plant diseases and the extermination of insect pests, implemented composite prevention and control, thus enabling the notorious home of insect pests to reap a bumper harvest in agriculture. He was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Carry Out Well the Construction and Bases Within the School and Constantly Raise the Level of Teaching, Production and Scientific Research

Practice shows that the proper promotion of part-work and part-study and the practice of studying while working is a process for transforming the thinking of the students and fostering the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and is also a process for training laborers with socialist consciousness and agricultural scientific techniques.

Over the course of more than ten years, we learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai the revolutionary spirit of fighting against heaven and earth, built two reservoirs, transformed over 80 mow of cold and waterlogged fields, reclaimed more than 100 mow of wasteland into farmland, built more than 800 meters of roads for mechanized farming, and transformed the jarlike fields where even the oxen could not go into mechanized farmland with stable and high yield, thus realizing double crops of rice, gravitational irrigation and mechanized farming. Since 1970, the per-mow grain output exceeded a thousand catties every year. At present, the school owns a plantation, a forest farm, a livestock farm, a farm machine plant, 402 mow of paddy fields, 100 mow of upland fields, and close to 10,000 mow of woodland and bare mountains fit for afforestation. A better foundation has thus been laid down for launching in depth the revolution in education. Through steeling in productive labor, the students have deepened their passion for the laboring people, carried forward the style of self-reliance and hard struggle, and gradually consolidated the thought of learning, taking up and cherishing farming.

The constant strengthening of the construction of three-in-one combination bases has enabled the students to undergo steeling and creating favorable conditions for implementing the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research. We make full use of the base within the school, establish ourselves firmly in the county, face the countryside and the basic levels, and conduct teaching, production and scientific research activities. In the matter of teaching content and teaching method, we adapt the teaching content to agricultural activities as required by the production seasons and crop growth, and closely link teaching in the classroom with teaching on the spot, so that we could learn what we are engaged in, work while studying and study while working, and make teaching and production promote each other. In scientific research activities, we list the problems that urgently need to be solved in the

struggle for production in our county as items for scientific research and conduct scientific research activities. The results from scientific research are also used to strengthen the teaching content and guide production. The various specialities are universally provided with scientific research groups. Through activities based on the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research and on the basis of linking theory with practice, the students have laid hold of agricultural and scientific knowledge and production skills and raised the ability to analyze and solve problems.

As we properly conduct part-work and part-study activities in the school, we also run at the same time diverse forms of schools, organize the students to go to the countryside to improve their resourcefulness in the three great revolutionary movements so as to render contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. In 1974, we had organized 16 groups of students with more than 800 participants to go back to practice in the communes and production teams. After the students returned to the production teams, they joined the local poor and lower-middle peasants to take part in the seething class struggle and struggle for production. After a student of agriculture called Fu Fu-luan returned to the production team, he actively participated in collective productive labor as he served as the "staff officer" of the production team. In light of the problems in the care of early crops, he set up a study class for the water-supply control personnel, and popularized such field-management experiences as keeping seedlings alive in deep water and tillering in shallow water with good results. The masses said, "After attending the Communist College, Young Fu's heart has drawn even closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Build a Contingent of Part-Work and Part-Teaching Teacher

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." The building of a contingent of teachers capable of dividing their time between work and teaching is an important condition for the proper promotion of part-work and part-study. In order to solve this question, on the one hand, we extend the composition of worker-peasant teachers and let them pass on ideology to the students, guide the style of work, teach techniques, and play the political role. On the other hand, we also exercise a firm grip on the reform of the original contingent of teachers. The concrete methods are to persist in organizing the teachers to study Marxist-Leninist writings and Chairman Mao's works, constantly criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, heighten awareness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, adhere to the orientation of part-work part-study and consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas. We have also set up a system for the teachers to take part in collective productive labor. Through participation in labor, the teachers have raised their awareness and improved their resourcefulness. They are able to give lessons as well as to till land, thus setting an example to the students.

Besides, we also organized the teachers to go deep into the communes and production teams at irregular intervals to conduct social investigations and to guide the students who returned to practice in the

production teams. After the broad masses of teachers came to the countryside, they took part in the agricultural collective productive labor, received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants to draw political nourishment and their spiritual outlook underwent great changes. They took the schools as home and were serious and responsible in their work. "On fine days, they were covered with sweat and on rainy days, they got mud all over their body." Like the students and workers, they were welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and students.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

We Should Speak on the Reform of the Written Language

by

Ni Lung-jen (倪龙仁), Chou Chin-ken (周金根),
Wang Yü-chen (王玉珍) and Yang Li-fu (杨利福).
workers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Printing Press

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 25, 1975)

We are type-setters engaged in type-setting work every day. We have dealt with the square Chinese characters for scores of years and are well aware of the complexity and difficulty of these characters. Chairman Mao has instructed that "the written language must be reformed and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." In 1951, Chairman Mao pointed out that more preparatory work should be carried out for Chinese language phoneticization, and before the realization of phoneticization, it would be necessary to simplify the Chinese characters to facilitate immediate application. In 1953, Chairman Mao again pointed out that the number of Chinese characters should also be greatly reduced. Only by simplifying the shape and number at the same time could simplification be achieved. This series of instructions of Chairman Mao's has expressed the strong desire of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The enormous number of Chinese characters could be clearly seen in our workshop. The type-shelves are closely packed with trays in rows like honeycombs. We are engaged in setting types for scientific and technical books. On and by the side of the type-shelves are additional trays with more than 10,000 character types ready for use. Even these are not enough, and frequently, types have to be cut impromptu. The need to select character types one by one from so many trays is, needless to say, dazzling and confusing to a newcomer. After working a whole day, even an experienced worker would also feel his head swelling. In the past, the type-shelves were arranged in a horizontal row and one had to move to and fro to select the types. Although a type-setter was not required to step out of this small place all day long, he had to walk scores of li on foot. At present, we have changed the method of arrangement for the type-shelves, and the selecting of types from standing to sitting. However, compared with other trades, our technical innovations are still comparatively backward. This is because no matter how we cudgel our brains in setting and composing, as long as the number of Chinese characters is not reduced and there are still so many trays, it is very difficult to make any radical change. The difficulty of type-setting is but one of the problems of the trade. The most fundamental issue is that the large number of Chinese characters has made it very difficult for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to learn and use the written language.

Can the number of Chinese characters be further reduced? This is entirely possible. The reason is that although there are many Chinese

characters, the frequency of their use varies very greatly. Of the more than 10,000 trays of types on our type-shelves, some have to be replenished time and again while some are gathering dust and rarely used once in ten days or half a month. However, since such characters exist, there is nothing we can do except to have them ready. Otherwise, when called upon, we would have to look elsewhere or to have them cut immediately, and that would mean waste of time and delay. In the course of work, we used to think how wonderful it would be if the method of homonym substitutes could be used by combining and abolishing some of the characters without confusing the meaning.

For example, such characters as "𣪊" and "𠔃" are difficult and not in frequent use. Would it not be wonderful if we substitute them with "促" and "吝" and remove these two difficult characters from the ordinary dictionary? Also, with different radicals added to the same character, there have developed more and more characters. Actually, the elimination of such radicals would not matter at all. For example, with the four characters "葫," "猢," "蝴" and "糊" all written as "胡," the meanings of "胡芦" (gourd), "胡狲" (monkey), "胡蝶" (butterfly) and "浆胡" (paste) could still be clearly distinguished. So what is wrong with this? This will be most welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. If we merely reduce the number of strokes in each character, the result is that the number of characters will be as many as before. If as in the case of the character "胡," five characters can be changed into a single character, what a tremendous change that will be! At present, we have approximately more than 3,000 frequently used characters. If some of the homonyms are gradually combined, this could greatly reduce the number of Chinese characters, and how convenient that would be for the workers, peasants and soldiers!

Naturally, in simplifying and reducing the number of characters and reducing the number of strokes, neither could be over-emphasized to the neglect of the other. At present, quite a number of characters still use too many strokes. Take for example such characters as "藏," "𪜈" and "鬱," which are messy when written, appear like black scabs when printed and are even more troublesome to cut. The footnotes in most books use the No. 7 type, which is no larger than the seize of a match head, and the cutting of a character with thirty to forty strokes is almost as difficult as making an extremely exquisite piece of handicraft object. If according to the suggestions of the masses these characters are changed into "𠀋." "𠂢" and "𠂤," they are simpler to write, easier to cut and neater in appearance, and will be welcomed by the masses.

It has already been almost 20 years since the publication of the "Chinese Language Simplification Plan" by the state. These simplified characters are of benefit to the study of Marxism-Leninism and cultural knowledge by the masses, and they have already been used very extensively. They have merged quite a few variants and lightened the load of type-setting. In the course of selecting types, we have also come across of writers who are fond of using in their manuscripts those complicated characters that have already been abolished. They insist on writing the simple character "艺" as "藝," the character "与" as "與" and even on writing the

character "伞" as "繖." It doesn't matter for them to write in this way, but they have thus brought plenty of trouble to type-setting. Because such characters have already been abolished, we no longer carry them on the type-shelves. The old workers have no clear memory of them and the young workers basically do not recognize them. Consequently, they either go about asking about them or waste half a day's time to make an unsuccessful search for them from the reserve type-shelves. This wastes time and delays production.

We think that the comrades writing such manuscripts are people with a given culture who read newspapers and books every day. After using simplified characters for twenty years, it could hardly be said that they have no knowledge of them. Why do they still insist on using those characters which have been abolished. Time marches on and society is progressing. Why are they still yearn for those old things that have already been eliminated? This old habit can be changed. Take a sweeping look over the history of evolution of Chinese characters, the trend of development from complexity to simplicity is an irresistible current, and the use of simplified characters is consistent with the general trend of development of Chinese characters. We urge everyone to learn and use the simplified characters and be promoters of progress in the reform of the written language. We not only must actively simplify the Chinese characters, but also must create conditions for taking the road of Chinese language phoneticization.

When setting types for manuscripts, we also frequently come across quite a number of new simplified characters created by the masses. Some, such as "兰" (藍), "宙" (寶), "沈" (瀋), "桔" (橘), "旦" (蛋) and "令" (齡), etc., have long been widely circulated among the people. Also, there are characters used in certain localities and professions but have still not been popularized. We hold that this has reflected the urgent need and enthusiasm of the broad masses for the simplification of Chinese characters. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the stage of the superstructure, and the study of theory, the making of criticism and the writing of commentaries and articles have become a common practice. This is a strong driving force giving impetus to the simplification of Chinese characters as well as the source responsible for the emergence and popularization of simplified Chinese characters. Only in the lively situation with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers showing concern for the use and reform of the written language could there be a deep and strong social foundation for the reform of the written language.

We hold that in the 20 years since the promulgation of the "Chinese Language Simplification Plan," enormous changes have taken place in the socialist motherland. The large numbers of simplified characters created by the masses in the three great revolutionary movements have gained wide acceptance in actual application and could be said to be already relatively mature. We propose that the departments concerned should take quick action to make a wide search, set unified standards on the basis of mass discussion, and draw up a new Chinese language simplification plan to meet the needs of socialist revolution and construction, so that the Chinese characters could

better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At present, we are going deep into the study of the theory of the dicdtatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's important instruction has illuminated our minds. The working class should consciously criticize the idea of bourgeois rights, diminish the three major differences and strengthen the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. We realize that the grasping of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and of modern scientific and cultural knowledge by the working people is an important step for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and for diminishing the distinction between physical labor and mental labor. The reform of the written language to turn it into a more convenient and rational tool has become the urgent need of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, although we were in daily contact with Chinese characters and had also ideas and views on the reform of the written language, we had no opportunity to express them. After the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have further raised our awareness and come to understand that the work of simplifying the Chinese characters is an important political task, and on this question there is likewise an acute struggle between the two lines. Chairman Mao says: "The people, it must be stressed, are the inexhaustible source of our revolutionary culture." The working people who create and use the written language surely can reform the written language. On this question, we should speak and are also able to speak.

Lately, we have formed a research group with the Psychology Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to conduct research in the principle, method and procedure of simplifying the Chinese characters. We are determined, on the basis of investigation and study and repeated practice, to state our views on the further reform of Chinese characters. Many difficulties would still be encountered on the road ahead. However, we believe that for the sake of aiding the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to study the revolutionary theory, grasp cultural and scientific knowledge and take part in the three great revolutionary movements, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line and give the common endeavor of the people of the whole country, we certainly can enable the work of reforming the written language in China to make contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY IN ANTI-JAPANESE WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: In Commemoration of 30th Anniversary of Victory in War of Resistance Against Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

following is the full text of the september 3 editorial of the "people's daily", entitled "in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against japan":

in the excellent situation marked by one brilliant victory after another of the people of asia and the world over in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, the chinese people usher in the 30th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against japan. on this occasion, together with the people of other countries in asia and the world, we warmly celebrate the historic victory over the japanese fascist aggressors.

when the anti-japanese war broke out on a nation-wide scale, our great leader chairman mao penetratingly pointed out that this war of national liberation waged by the chinese people was a war, "which has no precedent in the history of the east, and which will go down as a great war in world history too". at that time japanese imperialism had mustered up all its financial and material resources and manpower to launch a barbarous war of aggression against china. in the face of japanese fascism's wild ambitions to annex china and then to occupy asia, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party and with the cooperation and support of the people the world over, fought heroically and unswervingly for eight years and, after going through numerous difficulties and hardships and making numerous self-sacrifices, finally defeated the japanese aggressors. this was a heroic undertaking by an oppressed nation and oppressed people, who defeated the imperialist counter-revolutionary war with a protracted revolutionary war; it represented a great victory for marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the final defeat of japanese fascism formally proclaimed the end of world war ii. in this gigantic battle, the people of china, korea, indo-china and many other asian countries, relying on their own strength in waging prolonged armed struggles, pinned down the aggressors, wiped out large numbers of their effectives and played the decisive role in defeating japanese fascism. the armed forces and people of the then socialist soviet union led by comrade stalin performed great meritorious deeds in battle. other countries and people in the anti-fascist alliance all made positive contributions. the people of japan, too, carried out heroic struggles against japanese militarism. the victory over japanese fascist aggression was an important component

part of the victory in the world people's war against fascism; it opened up still wider possibilities for and still more realistic paths towards the emancipation of the people of the world, especially of asia.

asian and world situation has undergone tremendous and profound changes in the 30 years since the war. the fast rising third world, with its growing strength, has become the main force in the world people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism; it has become a great motive force that pushes history forward. in asia, the victory of the chinese revolution breached the eastern battlefront of imperialism and dealt a heavy blow at imperialism. the korean people established the democratic people's republic of korea, repulsed the attack of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and thus safeguarded the fruits of the korean revolution. the brilliant victories won by the people of the three countries in indochina after protracted armed struggle signified that their revolutionary struggle has entered a new stage. the national liberation movements of the people of various asian countries are developing vigorously. gone are the days when colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism could sway the destiny of asia and trample asian countries underfoot at will.

taking advantage of the decline in strength of old-time imperialism after the second world war, u.s. imperialism climbed to the position of hegemony in the capitalist world by means of its war-inflated economic and military power. later, with revisionism coming to power, the soviet union degenerated into a social-imperialist state and took the road of contending with u.s. imperialism for world hegemony. factors for a new world war are increasing as soviet-u.s. contention for hegemony grows in intensity. their contention is focused on europe, but it is very sharp and fierce in asia and the pacific region, too, and there is not a single issue on which it has not cast its shadow. particularly, soviet revisionism, that insatiably avaricious, all-pervasive social-imperialism, is poking into every nook and corner. soviet-u.s. contention for hegemony is the root cause of intranquillity in asia as well as in the world.

as this contention intensifies, the wild ambitions of soviet social-imperialism in pushing hegemonism in asia have been revealed to an increasing extent in recent years. in asia, soviet revisionism has occupied foreign territories, and has dispatched its occupation troops and established military bases there. its fleets cruise about the pacific and indian oceans recklessly to show off its military strength and menace the independence and security of asian countries. it has sent spies to steal intelligence in foreign countries, cultivated its agents there, interfered in the internal affairs of these countries, engineered subversive schemes against them, and even abetted and

Reproduced from best available copy.

supported one country in dismembering another sovereign state by force of arms. it uses military and economic "aids" to plunder, infiltrate and control other countries, to sell munitions on a large scale and to disguise its export of capital and its practice of usury. at the same time, it energetically peddles its "asian security system" in an intensified effort to contend with the united states, split up and control asian countries and bring them into the spheres of influence of soviet revisionism step by step.

but the people of asian countries, who have rich experience in struggle, will never allow any superpower to lord it over them. they have vigilantly recognized that to oppose superpower hegemonism and guard against "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate" have become their common tasks of struggle at present. whether in the world as a whole or in asia and the pacific region, opposition to hegemonism is a question of principle which concerns the basic interests of the people of all countries and on which there must be no equivocation.

speaking of the historical period in which three imperialist states -- germany, italy and japan -- tried to dominate the whole world, chairman mao pointed out:

"but what was the result? did it not turn out that the attempt of these three imperialist states was insane and futile? can it not be said that the results turned out exactly contrary to their wishes? was it not the imperialists who aimed at dominating the world that were defeated?"

experience both past and present tells people that whoever pursues a policy of hegemony and seeks to impose a hegemonic rule on asia or on the world as a whole is bound to be opposed and overthrown by the people of asia and the world, and come to a shameful end. the japanese fascists' dream of dominating asia was dashed years ago. after the war, u.s. imperialism has suffered one heavy defeat after another. likewise, soviet social-imperialism, which is now stepping into the shoes of the fascist aggressors in seeking hegemony, will certainly not be able to escape the punishment to be meted out by history.

the people of japan, like the people of other asian countries, personally suffered from the policy of hegemony pursued by japanese fascism. they have greatly heightened their consciousness since the war and are resolutely opposed to the revival of japanese militarism and any forces seeking hegemony in asia and the pacific region. they have a common interest with the people of the other asian countries in the struggle against hegemonism. opposition to hegemonism has become a trend of history. though there are still a handful of people in japan who cherish the dream of reviving militarism, we believe the

Reproduced from best available copy.

japanese people will never allow a retrogression in the history of japan and asia. after protracted efforts by the people of china and japan, the chinese and japanese governments issued a joint statement in 1972 which ended the state of war and normalized diplomatic relations between the two countries, and thus opened a new chapter in the annals of sino-japanese relations. the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments is the criterion guiding the relations between the two countries. we are willing to work for the further development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the joint statement. the people of china and japan must remain friendly to each other from generation to generation.

at present, the world situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of various countries. if imperialism dares to start a new world war, it will inevitably hasten its own destruction and expedite the advance of the world people's revolution towards new victories. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the future of the world will be infinitely bright.

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. we have consistently followed chairman mao's teachings, firmly supported the just struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed people and firmly opposed hegemonism; we will never be a superpower and will never seek hegemony. the chinese people will, as always, constantly strengthen their unity with the third world and the people the world over, and carry the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism through to the end.

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Red Flag Journal Article Criticizes Lin Piao's Traitorous Philosophy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

"on lin piao's traitorous philosophy" is the title of an article by liang hsiao carried in the 8th issue, 1975, of "red flag" journal. excerpts follow:

in the nation-wide movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a further criticism of lin piao's traitorous philosophy deepens our grasp of the ultra-right essence of his revisionist line.

the ringleader of each opportunist line in the party since the founding of the people's republic has tried to restore capitalism at home and betray the nation in foreign relations. the renegade and traitor lin piao is a typical teacher by negative example.

"the small states regard the big as their masters", a fallacy spread by mencius (about 390-305 b.c.), a servile follower of confucius, was revered by lin piao as a theoretical basis for his attempts at capitulation and national betrayal.

by "the small states regard the big as their masters", mencius meant that, just as disciples accepted the commands of their masters, the small and weak nations should be not ashamed to defer to and serve the big and strong. this was a reactionary fallacy to the effect that it was right to surrender.

after more than 2,000 years, lin piao included mencius' statement in his "quotations from the four books" scraped together from the four confucian classics. he also had it inscribed on the walls of his office as a maxim.

to his mind, the "big states" were none other than the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, and primarily soviet revisionist social-imperialism. he described the relations between the superpowers and the numerous developing countries as those between masters and disciples and tried hard to cover up the imperialist essence of the superpowers. this fully revealed his features as a traitor.

the two hegemonic powers, the united states and the soviet union, are each trying in its own way to bring the developing countries under their control. soviet revisionist social-imperialism resorts to swindle everywhere to push its hegemonic policy under the mask of a "good teacher and helpful friend". but whoever

invites it to be his "teacher" would be inviting granny bear to his house and court disaster. today it is noteworthy that soviet revisionist social-imperialism, with a wild ambition, is seizing every chance to carry out expansion where u.s. imperialism is compelled to retreat. the people of various countries, who are well-experienced in the struggle against imperialism, will certainly see through the superpowers' schemes and wiles, heighten their vigilance and avoid "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate", and thus frustrate their policy of aggression and expansion.

advocating the fallacy "the small states regard the big as their masters" in opposition to the struggle of the world's people against hegemonism and in a vain attempt to turn china into a colony of soviet revisionism, lin piao committed shameless treachery against the chinese people and the oppressed nations and peoples of the world.

to be "not ashamed of submission" to colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, which are aggressive by nature, or to rise in revolution against them -- these are two diametrically opposed lines. like the oppressed peoples in other parts of the world, the chinese people have never submitted to aggression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism.

lin piao personally wrote that "a small state enjoys peace when it serves a big". in his view, as long as a small state serves a big and a weak state submits to a strong, they can enjoy peace and tranquillity. this is sheer nonsense.

lenin said, "'world domination' is ... the substance of imperialist policy, of which imperialist war is the continuation". imperialism invariably commits aggression against other countries and tries to exploit and enslave as many countries as possible. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are locked in a fierce contention on a global scale. turmoil occurs wherever they extend their contention. sometimes they do collude or compromise with each other temporarily, but only in preparation for bigger contention. their fierce contention is bound to lead to a world war someday. u.s.-soviet contention for world hegemony is the source of intranquillity in the world today. the factors of revolution and war are both growing. either the imperialist powers will go to war, or the people will rise in revolution. as long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, the world cannot possibly enjoy tranquillity or a durable peace.

a host of historical facts show that a small state serving a big or a weak state serving a strong results not in peace and tranquillity but in national humiliation

and subjugation and disasters for the people. the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country can be safeguarded only by reliance on the struggle of the people of that country and not by asking favours from imperialism. it is not the superpowers but the people who have real strength.

lin piao also concocted the fallacy that a country possessing no atom bombs could only serve the nuclear overlords. kneeling at the feet of the soviet revisionist nuclear overlord, lin piao and company opposed our party's struggle against revisionism, saying, "do not take a tough stand until you have the atom (bombs)". according to his logic, one who had no nuclear weapons should abandon the fundamental principles of marxism and follow the baton of soviet revisionism and should sell out state sovereignty in submission to the enslavement and control by the nuclear overlords. this was a theory of national betrayal based on the notion of "weapons decide everything". it is the people and not one or two new types of weapons that decide the outcome of a war. the atom bomb in the hands of imperialism is only a paper tiger it uses to scare people. china is a socialist country. we refused to submit to the superpowers when we had no nuclear weapons; we are determined never to be a superpower now that we have them.

ASTRONOMY

Peking Astronomical Observatory Discovers A New Star

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

peking astronomical observatory of the chinese academy of sciences discovered a new star on august 30, at 22 hours 45 minutes peking time. the "nova", as it is called in astronomy, is in the swan (cygnus) constellation. its right ascension is 21 hours 10 minutes; its declination 48 degrees one minute; its visual magnitude is about two. spectrophotographic observation shows wide and strong emission bands. it is the brightest new star since the outburst of the nova in puppis constellation in 1942.

a few hours earlier on the same day, 29-year-old tuan yuan-hsing, a young amateur astronomer who has settled in the countryside and is now a primary school teacher, in the chutse people's commune in ningtu county, kiangsi province, also discovered this nova independently by the aid of a small astronomical telescope he made himself.

the nova is a star which undergoes a rapid increase in its brightness; actually it is a celestial phenomenon representing a tremendous outburst of stars. the study of nova outbursts is of great importance to the understanding of stellar evolution.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China County Reaps Record Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 2, 1975)

a record early rice harvest averaging 6 tons per hectare over large tracts of land has been achieved by hsishui county in central china's hupeh province. the county's total early rice yield this year was 35,000 tons more than a whole year's grain output in the early post liberation days. the per hectare yield for many production brigades and teams was over 7.5 tons.

drought and flood were almost annual events in this county before liberation due to neglect of water control and many people fled from the county. since liberation, led by the communist party and chairman mao and relying on its own collective strength, the county has carried out considerable improvement and water convervancy works in the slack farming seasons. altogether it has built over 80 irrigation and drainage station, more than fifty reservoirs and many ponds. now 78 percent of the farmland gives stable yields despite drought or water-logging.

the county changed over from single-cropping to double-cropping and then to triple-cropping during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the per hectare yield in the county has surpassed 7.5 tons for five consecutive years since 1970 and topped 9 tons last year.

water conservancy and farmland improvement work went ahead with great momentum last winter, and both the collective and individual families were encouraged to raise more pigs so as to get more manure. these measures were behind this year's good early rice harvest.

applying the general principle of "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", 90 percent of the county's budget was spent on farm production and on industries supporting it. output value of county-produced industrial goods in the first half of this year was ten percent over that in the same period last year.

all trades in the county have made aid to agriculture their conscious purpose. the county metalware company produced an effective and low-cost device for dealing with harmful pests. the demand for this device was so great that the company arranged for local workshops to supplement their production.

Reproduced from best available copy.

since last winter, leading cadres of the party committee and 50 per cent of the staff of organizations belonging to the county have gone to work in the rural areas, living and eating together with the masses. the first secretary of the county party committee himself joined in the work for a period during the early rice harvest time. leading cadres of many communes followed his example. this further stimulated the enthusiasm of the masses.

TREE PLANTING

East China Province's New Achievements in Tree Planting

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 2, 1975)

east china's chekiang province has planted 660,000 hectares with oil tea, oil tung and mulberry trees as well as tea and bamboo.

while developing agricultural production, the province vigorously expands the acreage of trees of economic value in mountainous and hilly areas which account for more than 70 per cent of its total expanse. the mild climate, adequate rainfall and fertile land in this coastal province are favourable for the growth of many kinds of trees.

led by party organizations at various levels, the local people have launched mass tree planting campaigns every winter and spring since liberation. one-fourth of the communes and production brigades in the province now have timber bases in addition to state-run tree farms, tea farms and orchards. many production teams grow trees along roads, canals and river banks and around houses and villages. many barren hills and vast tracts of uncultivated land near hills, rivers or on isles are now covered with greenery.

on the plains, attention is paid to growing mulberry and peach, plum, pear, loquat, persimmon, tangerine and myrtleberry trees, while in mountainous and hilly areas, bamboo, tea and oil tung, chestnut and palm trees.

the output of tea and silk cocoon of the province in 1974 was over five times that in the early years after liberation.

most communes and production brigades in chekiang have set up scientific experimental groups to study local soil, climate, planting and field management and to breed new strains.

apple trees were planted only in northern china before. thanks to the efforts of the experimental groups, they are now being grown in more than half of the counties in chekiang province, which produced over 200 tons of apple last year.

similarly, mandarin oranges usually found on plains along river banks now grow on hills and at the seaside. the province has expanded the acreage of that fruit to four times the figure for the early post-liberation period.

many communes and production brigades have set up special teams in charge of afforestation, tea farms and orchards. they also have their own tree nursuries.

Reproduced from best available copy.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Conductor Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

australian conductor john ronald curro left peking on august 31 to tour south china before going home.

he arrived in china on august 20 for a friendly visit according to the sino-australian cultural exchange plan for 1975.

during his stay in peking, mr. curro visited philharmonic societies and a conservatory of music and had discussions with chinese musicians. he also toured places of historical interest.

hu ko, leading member of the art bureau of the chinese ministry of culture, met and feted mr. curro in peking.

Australian Landscape Painting Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

an australian landscape painting exhibition opened at the nationalities palace of culture here this afternoon.

attending the opening ceremony were yu hui-yung, chinese minister of culture; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and chang tieh-fu, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and officials of the australian embassy in peking, and daniel thomas, who is in charge of the exhibition.

vice-president of the friendship association lin lin said in his speech at the opening ceremony: "the australian landscape" exhibition being held in china and the

forthcoming chinese art handicrafts exhibition in australia bespeak the constantly developing friendship and cultural relations between the two countries.

daniel thomas pointed out in his speech: this exhibition is a manifestation of the friendship between the australian and chinese people. it will help introduce australia to china.

after the opening ceremony, the chinese and australian friends viewed the paintings. on display are 85 oil and water colour paintings by australian painters since the 19th century. these paintings reflect the beautiful landscape in australia and the work and life of the industrious australian people, and chronicle the development of australian landscape painting.

also attending the opening ceremony were leading members of chinese departments concerned and chinese painters, including lin ping, liang tse-min, ching yu-shu, shao yu, ku yuan and wang wei-cheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china or diplomatic officials attended the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition.

the exhibition was held under the auspices of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald gave a reception this afternoon for the opening of the exhibition.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Welcomes China's Recognition

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

khandaker moshtaque ahmed, president of the people's republic of bangladesh sent a message yesterday to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly welcoming the recognition of the people's republic of bangladesh by the chinese government. the message follows:

"i acknowledge with profound thanks your message conveying the recognition of the people's republic of bangladesh by the government of the people's republic of china. the recognition has been warmly welcomed by my government and the people of bangladesh and is a reaffirmation of the traditional friendship and links that have bound the people of our two countries. i am confident that our relations will be further strengthened and consolidated in the mutual interest and benefit of the two countries and the two peoples. on this occasion i wish to convey my personal greetings through you to his excellency chairman mao, your excellency and those from the people and government of the people's republic of bangladesh to the people and government of the people's republic of china."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Rowing Team Leaves London for Home

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 2, 1975)

the chinese rowing team headed by chen ching-kai left here for home yesterday.

the chinese team had taken part in the world rowing championships sponsored by the international federation of rowing associations in nottingham, central england, from august 20 to 30.

the chinese team arrived in britain via romania on august 17.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Fishery Delegation Leaves Peking for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

an eight-member chinese fishery delegation led by hsiao feng, with yang tso-sheng as its deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to canada at the invitation of the canadian ministry of environment in accordance with items of scientific and technological exchange signed by the chinese premier and the canadian prime minister.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Director of Hsinhua News Agency Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of hisao inomata, managing editor of the kyodo news agency, and shimesu katsuoka, editor of the international news department of the agency.

attending the banquet were koichi fukuhara and tadashi ito, resident correspondents of the kyodo news agency in peking, and leading member of the hsinhua news agency peng ti.

the japanese guests arrived in peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

an opening ceremony at the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening preceded the premiere of the touring korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe.

after the opening ceremony, the acrobatic troupe entertained over 14,000 audience with a programme of outstanding performances with national flavour that drew warm applause.

present at the opening ceremony and premiere were:

chang chun-chiao, member of standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and leading members of departments concerned yu hui-yung, ho ying, chang hsiang-shan, wang ping-nan, ting kuo-yu, huang tso-chen, liu ching-tang and lin lin; and

chang chun sop, korean vice-minister of culture and art and leader of the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe, choe gi ju and om do ryol, deputy leaders of the troupe; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife; and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here.

the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening was alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the people of china and korea. side by side over the rostrum were a huge portrait of president kim il sung, the korean people's great leader, and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's great leader. a huge streamer facing the rostrum was inscribed with the slogan: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people excl."

during the interval, comrades chang chun-chiao, wu teh and wang chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader of the troupe chang chun sop, deputy leaders choe gi ju and om do ryol and representatives of the acrobats.

comrade chang chun-chiao congratulated the korean acrobatic troupe on its successful performance. he said: your success is the outcome of the leadership of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and

hard training on the part of the acrobats. your performance will give impetus to our acrobatics. we must learn from each other.

leader of the troupe chang chun sop thanked the chinese comrades for their cordial assistance. he said: we feel at home in china.

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, presided over the opening ceremony.

liu ching-tang, leading member of the chinese ministry of culture, and troupe leader chang chun sop delivered speeches at the opening ceremony.

in his speech, liu ching-tang extended a warm welcome to the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe on its performance tour of china. he said: "under the guidance of president kim il sung's revolutionary thinking on literature and art, the korean literary and art workers have inherited and developed the outstanding tradition of national culture and arts and with soaring political enthusiasm created many outstanding works with revolutionary content and national flavour. by so doing, they have made tremendous achievements in educating the people with the glorious revolutionary tradition and communist spirit."

liu ching-tang added: the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe has constantly rediscovered the fine national legacy in acrobatics and, at the same time, created acrobatic items of revolutionary optimism reflecting industry, bravery and militancy of the labouring people of korea, thus turning acrobatics into a powerful weapon for encouraging the korean people in their socialist revolution and construction.

the current performance tour of china by the acrobatic troupe has brought us the profound friendship of the korean people and literary and art workers. it also provides the chinese literary and art workers with a very good opportunity to learn from their korean colleagues.

troupe leader chang chun sop said: "we are visiting fraternal china, meeting our comrades-in-arms and thereby strengthening the militant friendship between the people and literary workers and artists of our two countries at a time when this militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china are being strengthened and developed in a brand new manner."

"under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung," he said, "our people are holding high the banner of ideological, technological and cultural revolutions, and have made great achievements in all fields

of socialist construction so as to fulfill the six-year plan ahead of schedule before the 30th anniversary of the founding of our glorious party."

"our literary workers and artists are waging an effective struggle for creating works of literature and art with a high level of ideological content and artistry," he added.

he expressed the belief that the acrobatic troupe's current visit would contribute to the developing and daily deepening militant friendship and unity sealed in blood among the people and literary workers and artists of korea and china.

silk banners were exchanged after their speeches.

in more than two hours the korean acrobats performed 17 items for the audience in a manifestation of the korean people's courageous spirit, resourcefulness and talent. included were flying trapeze, stunts and magics.

the "springboard" was one of the items based on a korean folk game. in bright coloured national costumes, the seven men and women acrobats showed agility and graceful movements as they performed switching partners, skipping with hoop, cart-wheels and a flurry of back somersaults, all in the air.

"tight-rope walking" was another item performed with a unique flavour of korean acrobatic art. the acrobat performed back somersaults and other highly difficult routines on a rope suspended more than four metres above the ground.

in the "double-deck swing" the two acrobats, one man and one woman, performed aerial tumbling and twisting that vividly demonstrated the korean people's resourcefulness, courage and vigorous revolutionary spirit.

the programme as a whole showed rich ideological content and high artistry and drew outbursts of warm applause and favourable comment from the audience.

in a rousing, prolonged standing ovation at the end of the performance, all the lights were switched on as the acrobats sang "the east is red" and the "song of general kim il sung". the audience warmly applauded them for their rousing success.

chinese leaders entered the arena, shook hands cordially with the acrobats and presented them with a basket of flowers.

this morning, chinese minister of culture yu hui-yung met troupe leader chang chun sop and deputy leaders choe gi ju and om do ryol.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Wang Yao-ting Leaves for Sweden and Switzerland at Head of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade left here by air today for friendly visits to sweden and switzerland. leader of the delegation is wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, and deputy leaders are wang feng-en, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and cheng chih-chien, assistant general manager of the china national light industrial products import and export corporation.

seeing them off at the airport were chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and hsiao fang-chou and li chuan, vice-chairmen of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present were sven hirdman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy here, and francis pianca, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy here.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leader Speaks at Special UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 2, 1975)

li chiang, chairman of the chinese delegation, spoke at the plenary meeting of the 7th special session of the united nations general assembly this afternoon. he declared:

"the declaration and the programme of action adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its sixth special session have laid down a series of correct principles for the establishment of a new international economic order. our task now is to continue to uphold and conscientiously implement these principles.

"we believe that so long as the third world countries close their ranks, unite with all the forces that can be united with and wage a common struggle, they will certainly win new and greater victories in the struggle to destroy the old international economic relations, establish a new international economic order, safeguard their independence and sovereignty and develop their national economy."

li chiang, who is china's foreign trade minister, drew attention to the excellent international situation, "pointing out that the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven."

he continued that all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. on the one hand, the third world is rapidly awakening and has become the main force in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this great current of history is surging forward irresistibly. on the other hand, the rivalry between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming ever more acute and extending to every corner of the world. europe is the focus of their contention. the intensifying contention between the superpowers is bound to lead to war some day. there is the growing danger of a new world war. the people of all countries must get prepared. however, whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in the end it is the increasingly awakening people of the world in their hundreds of millions, and not the one or two superpowers, that determine the destiny of mankind. in any case, the future of the world is bright.

li chiang pointed out that since the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, the third world countries and peoples have carried on a massive struggle against imperialist and particularly superpower exploitation, plunder, control and shifting of economic crisis, against the moribund old order and for the establishment of a new international economic order, and they are winning great victories. he continued: "the struggle of the third world countries and peoples has dealt a heavy blow at the wild ambition of the superpowers to seek world hegemony and given a powerful impetus to the steady advance of world history. now, it is evident to everyone that the third world countries and peoples have stood up. the days are gone forever when the superpowers could wilfully rule the fate of small, weak and poor nations.

"there is a growing struggle on the part of the countries of the second world, which lies between the superpowers and the third world, to free themselves from the control, threats, bullying, exploitation and the shifting of economic crisis by one or the other superpower. more and more second world countries favour dialogue with the third world countries and are making efforts to establish cooperation with them. this positive attitude is to be welcomed. as is pointed out by many developing countries, such dialogue and cooperation, if they are to proceed successfully, must be based on the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit. contacts and exchanges of this nature are beneficial to both sides and have favourable prospects."

touching on the development problem, he said that the problem of development we now face is an important problem which has a bearing on the endeavour of the numerous developing countries with a population of nearly 2.8 billion to lift themselves from poverty and backwardness and develop their national economy independently. "the oppression and exploitation imposed by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism are the root cause of their poverty and back-wardness and constitute the greatest obstacle to the development of their national economy. at present, the problem of development is in essence a problem of combating imperialist and particularly superpower control, plunder and exploitation, thoroughly destroying the old international economic relations built thereon, establishing a new international economic order and clearing away the numerous obstacles on the road to the independent development of their national economy," he said.

condemning all the fallacies spread and the means used by the two superpowers to oppose the establishment of a new international economic

Reproduced from best available copy.

order, he said that one superpower tries stubbornly to preserve the old order and opposes the establishment of a new order so as to maintain its hegemonic position and vested interests in the international economic field. it loudly asserts that "the present international economic system has served the world well." this superpower also advocates "automatic adjustment through the free market." he pointed out that "the other superpower which claims to be a 'socialist' country is energetically pushing its policy of plunder and exploitation on a global scale." it enforces what it calls "economic integration" and "international ownership", depriving other member countries of their sovereign rights and ruthlessly exploiting and plundering them. moreover, under the signboard of "non-discrimination", it tries hard to contend with the other superpower in the economic field for spheres of influence in europe. above all, it should be pointed out that this superpower is energetically pushing neo-colonialism in the third world under the cloak of a "natural ally" of the developing countries. "this fully shows that this superpower in the guise of a 'friend' is more greedy, insidious and unscrupulous than old-line imperialism," he said.

he stressed: "what calls for special attention is that this superpower, taking advantage of its rival's decline and loss of initiative, is stepping up its aggression, infiltration and expansion in the third world and actively extending its social-imperialist system of exploitation. it stretches its tentacles everywhere and tries to squeeze in wherever possible." "in the current struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, the developing countries must especially guard against the danger of 'letting the tiger in through the back door' while 'repulsing the wolf through the front gate," he added.

speaking of the principles for promoting the national economies of developing countries, he pointed out: "independence and self-reliance are the fundamental principles for developing the national economy, shaking off poverty and backwardness and attaining complete political and economic independence."

he said: "by self-reliance, we mean that a country should mainly rely on the strength and wisdom of its own people, control its own economic life-lines, make full use of its own resources, work hard, increase production, practise economy and develop its national economy step by step and in a planned way."

he said: "we have learned from our own experience that in the course of developing the national economy independently and self-reliantly, it is essential to correctly handle the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. in the light of

Reproduced from best available copy.

her own conditions, china has formulated a general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy and made her national economic plans according to this order of priorities: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. priority is given to the development of agriculture to solve the people's food problem, supply industry with raw materials, open up a market and accumulate funds for it. it must be stressed that if a country is not basically sufficient in foodgrain but has to rely on imports, it may be taken by the neck at any time and find itself in a very passive and dangerous position. in developing industry, we have adopted the policy of putting emphasis on small enterprises while combining small, medium and big enterprises, and based ourselves on domestic needs and capabilities, relied on our own resources, built up our industries from scratch and expanded them step by step.

"self-reliance in no way implies 'self-seclusion' or rejection of external assistance, but means relying mainly on one's own efforts while taking external assistance as an auxiliary. experience has shown that in the development of the national economy it is both beneficial and necessary for countries to carry on economic and technical exchanges on the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods, thus making up for each other's deficiencies and learning from each other."

the chairman of the chinese delegation said that china is a developing socialist country. "we resolutely support the third world countries in their struggle to transform the present extremely inequitable international economic relations, establish a new international economic order and combat imperialist and particularly superpower exploitation, plunder, control and shifting of economic crisis. we energetically support the just positions and reasonable proposals of the third world countries regarding international trade, finance and currency, industrialization, science and technology and other matters," he said.

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Addresses
UN General Assembly Special Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 2, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by li chiang, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china and minister of foreign trade, at the plenary meeting of the 7th special session of the united nations general assembly this afternoon:

mr. president,

since the last special session of the united nations general assembly, the international situation has undergone great changes increasingly favourable to the people of all countries. the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle of the people of all countries, the third world countries in particular, is broadening and deepening in the political and economic spheres. it is of great significance that we are meeting here at this juncture in the seventh special session of the u.n. general assembly to discuss the problems of development and international economic cooperation. we warmly greet the convocation of the seventh special session and hope that, on the basis of the triumphant achievements of the sixth special session, it will make a positive contribution to the independent development of national economy by the developing countries, and to the struggle against foreign exploitation, plunder and control and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

the lawful rights in the united nations of the royal government of national union of cambodia -- the representative of the heroic cambodian people -- have at last been restored. this is a victory for the cambodian people and for all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. it once again proves that no one can stem the tide of history. we extend our warmest congratulations and welcome to the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. that has come to attend this session.

it must be pointed out here that the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam are fully qualified, under the provisions of the united nations charter, to become members of the united nations. yet, during the recent discussions in the security council on their applications, a superpower arbitrarily vetoed their admission in disregard of the wishes of the great majority of states. this is most deplorable. this extremely unjust state of affairs should be promptly rectified.

the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. on the one hand, the third world is rapidly

Reproduced from best available copy.

awakening and has become the main force in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this great current of history is surging forward irresistibly. the splendid historic victories of the cambodian and vietnamese peoples and the tremendous progress of the struggle of the people in southern africa for national liberation are all convincing illustrations of this trend. on the other hand, the rivalry between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming ever more acute and extending to every corner of the world. europe is the focus of their contention. although they have lauded "detente", "peace" and "security" to the skies and ostensibly concluded agreements of one sort or another, these are nothing but empty, deceptive verbiage. actually they are intensifying their contention, aggravating tensions and speeding up their arms expansion and war preparations, thus causing greater intranquillity in europe and other parts of the world. the intensifying contention between the superpowers is bound to lead to war some day. this is independent of man's will. as things stand now, there is no "irreversible process of detente" at all, but instead the growing danger of a new world war. the people of all countries must get prepared. however, whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in the end it is the increasingly awakening people of the world in their hundreds of millions, and not the one or two superpowers, that determine the destiny of mankind. in any case, the future of the world is bright.

at present, the capitalist world is in the grips of the most serious post-war economic crisis. under these circumstances, the superpowers are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations, intensifying their scramble for spheres of influence, selfishly and unscrupulously shifting the economic crisis onto the numerous third world countries and even onto the second world countries in an endeavour to reinforce their exploitation and control of these countries. this profound crisis is sharpening the struggle on the international arena between exploitation and control on the one hand and resistance to exploitation and control on the other. it is stimulating a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries, particularly in the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle of the third world. this is another eloquent proof that the old international economic order built on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is declining, rotting and doomed to extinction.

since the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, the third world countries and peoples have carried on a massive struggle against imperialist and particularly superpower exploitation, plunder, control and shifting of economic crisis, against the moribund old order and for the establishment of a new international economic order, and they are winning great victories. firmly defending the sovereignty over their national resources.

many third world countries have taken resolute measures to tighten their control and supervision of transnational corporations and systematically nationalized foreign monopoly enterprises which manipulate their economic lifelines. in firm defiance of superpower threats, the oil-exporting countries of the third world have defended and developed the successes of their united struggle and are fighting in unity and in mutual support with other developing countries. following the example set by the oil struggle, a number of new associations of raw material producers have been formed and are growing stronger in struggle. the various producers' associations of third world countries are playing an ever greater role in the struggle to defend their economic rights and interests and combat superpower monopoly and exploitation. at the same time, economic cooperation among developing countries is greatly expanding. the recent inauguration of the economic community of west african states gives expression to the common aspirations of the african people to develop the national economy through self-reliance, unity and mutual help and combat imperialist exploitation and plunder. from africa to the caribbean, from latin america to southeast asia, developing countries are speedily promoting, consolidating and strengthening regional economic cooperation in one form or another.

the conference of developing countries on raw materials held in dakar last february advanced a series of reasonable and important propositions relating to the third world's anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle in the economic sphere and fully demonstrated the militant solidarity of the third world countries. it solemnly declared that "any measure of aggression, economic or otherwise, directed against any particular developing country shall meet with a united response from all the developing countries." the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries which was just held in lima and many other international conferences of third world countries have all played a positive and important role in forging closer unity, heightening morale and coordinating efforts in their common fight against imperialism and hegemonism.

the struggle of the third world countries and peoples has dealt a heavy blow at the wild ambition of the superpowers to seek world hegemony and given a powerful impetus to the steady advance of world history. now, it is evident to everyone that the third world countries and peoples have stood up. the days are gone forever when the superpowers could wilfully rule the fate of small, weak and poor nations.

there is a growing struggle on the part of the countries of the second world, which lies between the superpowers and the third world, to free themselves from the control, threats, bullying, exploitation and the shifting of economic crisis by one or the other superpower. more and more second world countries favour dialogue with the third world countries and are making efforts to establish cooperation with them. this positive attitude is to be

welcomed. as is pointed out by many developing countries, such dialogue and cooperation, if they are to proceed successfully, must be based on the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit. contacts and exchanges of this nature are beneficial to both sides and have favourable prospects. the struggle of the second world countries against superpower control and exploitation and their tendency to establishing ties with third world countries are also exerting an important influence on the development of the international situation.

facts show that the superpowers have become increasingly isolated and are beset with troubles both at home and abroad. in spite of all their efforts to sow discord, make trouble and carry out sabotage, they can in no way extricate themselves from their predicament. the third world peoples will steadily see through and frustrate superpower schemes and gradually attain their fighting goal of establishing a new international economic order and developing their national economy independently, so long as they strengthen their unity, unite with all the countries subjected to superpower bullying, control and exploitation, fear neither duress nor intimidation, refuse to be duped, dare to struggle and persist in struggle.

mr. president,

the problem of development we now face is an important problem which has a bearing on the endeavour of the numerous developing countries with a population of nearly 2.8 billion to lift themselves from poverty and backwardness and develop their national economy independently. the people of asian, african and latin american countries are industrious and talented, and these countries cover vast territories and abound in natural resources. after independence, it is their eager desire to develop the national economy and build up their countries, and they have made arduous efforts towards this end. but why has this legitimate desire of theirs remained unfulfilled, and why are they still poor and backward? the developing countries have come to realize more and more clearly in the course of struggle that the oppression and exploitation imposed by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism are the root cause of their poverty and backwardness and constitute the greatest obstacle to the development of their national economy. at present, the problem of development is in essence a problem of combating imperialist and particularly superpower control, plunder and exploitation, thoroughly destroying the old international economic relations built thereon, establishing a new international economic order and clearing away the numerous obstacles on the road to the independent development of their national economy.

at the same time, we must take note of the fact that the two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters

Reproduced from best available copy.

and oppressors today and that they are the source of a new world war. to prepare for war, they are intensifying their scramble for sources of energy and raw materials, places of strategic importance, outlets for their investment and markets for their commodities, establishing and expanding their spheres of influence all over the world and stepping up their plunder and control of the third world. therefore, the sustained struggle of the third world countries against superpower plunder and control and for the establishment of a new international economic order is not only essential to the development of their own national economy, but also important for combating the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpowers, preventing them from launching a war of aggression, and for defending world peace.

one superpower tries stubbornly to preserve the old order and opposes the establishment of a new order so as to maintain its hegemonic position and vested interests in the international economic field. it loudly asserts that "the present international economic system has served the world well," but the truth is that it is exactly this system which enables the superpowers to exploit the developing countries and amass great fortunes. and it is exactly under this system that the sovereignty of developing countries is encroached upon, their resources are ravaged, their people exploited and the gap between the rich and the poor countries is being widened. is it not clear whom the system "has served well"? to oppose the associations of raw material exporting countries of the third world, this superpower also advocates "automatic adjustment through the free market," this is sheer fallacy. what predominates in international markets today is the monopoly exercised by imperialism and its transnational corporations, so how can there be any so-called "automatic adjustment through the free market"? in essence, this argument is calculated to preserve that superpower's "freedom" to control and exploit the third world and keep the developing countries forever in the plight of being controlled and plundered.

the other superpower which claims to be a "socialist" country is energetically pushing its policy of plunder and exploitation on a global scale. in what it describes as its own "family", this superpower resorts to high-handed measures to enforce what it calls "economic integration" and "international ownership", depriving other member countries of their sovereign rights and ruthlessly exploiting and plundering them. moreover, under the signboard of "non-discrimination", it tries hard to contend with the other superpower in the economic field for spheres of influence in europe. above all, it should be pointed out that this superpower is energetically pushing neo-colonialism in the third world under the cloak of a "natural ally" of the developing countries. in the name of "aid", it practises usury, outrageously dumps out-moded equipment and loots the raw materials and other industrial and agricultural products of the developing countries. it even uses "aid" as an opportunity for securing various special privileges and

obtaining strategic bases. what is even more vicious, it takes advantage of others' difficulties to press for the repayment of debts. it buys cheap and sells dear, reaping fabulous profits through speculative transactions. it sets up "joint-stock enterprises" for the export of capital. selling munitions on an ever bigger scale, it has become a super-merchant of death. this fully shows that this superpower in the guise of a "friend" is more greedy, insidious and unscrupulous than old-line imperialism.

in recent years, it has been particularly active in selling to the third world the idea of "international division of labour". lauding the neo-colonialism it enforces in its own "family" as a model of such a "division of labour", it calls on the third world countries to join in "gradually" and "by stages" "international division of labour"? exclamation to put it bluntly, its aim is to bring the many third world countries under its social-imperialist system of exploitation and subject them to its wilful manipulation, extortion and exploitation.

as a cover-up for its pursuance of hegemonism, this superpower has vociferously preached such fallacies as "development depends on detente" and "funds saved from disarmament can be used to aid developing countries". its so-called "detente" is actually a camouflage for more intense contention, and its so-called "disarmament" is actually the constant intensification of its arms expansion and war preparations with the wealth extorted from the developing countries. its aim is none other than to hoodwink the people of the third world and induce them to give up their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism for the establishment of a new international economic order and pin their hopes for developing their national economy on the superpower hoax of "disarmament" and "detente". it is calculated to divert the attention of the people and lead astray the just struggle of the third world. the doings of this superpower fully reveal the fact that it is double-faced and hypocritical. it professes to support the establishment of a new international economic order, but is actually engaged in obstruction and sabotage and fishes in troubled waters. it is socialism in words and imperialism in deeds.

what calls for special attention is that this superpower, taking advantage of its rival's decline and loss of initiative, is stepping up its aggression, infiltration and expansion in the third world and actively extending its social-imperialist system of exploitation. it stretches its tentacles everywhere and tries to squeeze in wherever possible. it is becoming more and more evident that in quite a number of places, no sooner has one imperialism been compelled to withdraw than the other imperialism under the banner of "socialism" seizes the opportunity to squeeze its way in. in the current struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, we developing countries must especially guard against the danger of "letting the tiger in through the back door" while "repulsing the wolf through the front gate."

mr. president,

we developing countries have become keenly aware from our own experience that independence and self-reliance are the fundamental principles for developing the national economy, shaking off poverty and backwardness and attaining complete political and economic independence.

to be independent and self-reliant, the developing countries must first of all smash the heavy fetters imposed on them and free themselves from imperialist, and particularly superpower exploitation and control, while at the same time eliminating the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces at home so as to create the necessary conditions for the development of national economy.

by self-reliance, we mean that a country should mainly rely on the strength and wisdom of its own people, control its own economic life-lines, make full use of its own resources, work hard, increase production, practise economy and develop its national economy step by step and in a planned way. each country should make a distinction between different circumstances and determine its own way of practising self-reliance in the light of its specific conditions. many developing countries have followed the road of self-reliance in conformity with their own characteristics and conditions and, after making sustained efforts and overcoming all sorts of difficulties, they have achieved gratifying successes in developing their national industry and agriculture, striving for self-sufficiency in foodgrain, developing communications and transport and training their own scientific, technical and managerial personnel. facts show that it is entirely feasible for the developing countries to develop their national economy independently and self-reliantly.

we have learned from our own experience that in the course of developing the national economy independently and self-reliantly, it is essential to correctly handle the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. in the light of her own conditions, china has formulated a general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy and made her national economic plans according to this order of priorities: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. priority is given to the development of agriculture to solve the people's food problem, supply industry with raw materials, open up a market and accumulate funds for it. it must be stressed that if a country is not basically sufficient in foodgrain but has to rely on imports, it may be taken by the neck at any time and find itself in a very passive and dangerous position. in developing industry, we have adopted the policy of putting emphasis on small enterprises while combining small, medium and big enterprises, and based ourselves on domestic needs and capabilities, relied on our own resources, built up our industries from scratch and expanded them step by step.

self-reliance in no way implies "self-seclusion" or rejection of external assistance, but means relying mainly on one's own efforts while taking external assistance as an auxiliary. experience has shown that in the development of the national economy it is both beneficial and necessary for countries to carry on economic and technical exchanges on the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods, thus making up for each other's deficiencies and learning from each other.

mutual assistance and economic cooperation among developing countries are especially important. we are all developing countries, and we understand best each other's difficulties and needs, so we should support and help each other. such cooperation is based on genuine equality and has broad prospects.

it should be pointed out that the third world countries' self-reliant development of the national economy by no means implies that the developed countries may shirk the responsibilities they should discharge. to destroy the old international economic relations and establish a new international economic order, the developing countries demand that the developed countries should make and honour explicit commitments in such matters as international trade, finance and currency, shipping, the transfer of technology and aid. these demands are entirely justifiable.

mr. president,

china is a developing socialist country. we chinese people shared the same historical experience with the people of other developing countries, and are now facing together with them the same historical task of combating imperialism and hegemonism and building our countries. we have always stood together with the other third world countries and peoples, sharing each other's weal and woe. we resolutely support the third world countries in their struggle to transform the present extremely inequitable international economic relations, establish a new international economic order and combat imperialist and particularly superpower exploitation, plunder, control and shifting of economic crisis. we energetically support the just positions and reasonable proposals of the third world countries regarding international trade, finance and currency, industrialization, science and technology and other matters.

we hold that economic as well as political relations between states should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. international economic affairs should be jointly administered by all countries of the world, instead of being monopolized by the one or two superpowers.

we are of the view that the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people. the developing countries

and their people have the full right to defend their political and economic independence, protect their national resources and develop their national economy independently and self-reliantly. we support the right of the developing countries to bring all foreign capital, and particularly transnational corporations, under their control, supervision and management, up to and including nationalization.

we maintain that international trade should be based on equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods. we support the developing countries in establishing various associations of raw material exporting countries for a united struggle against exploitation and monopoly. we support them in intensifying and extending their struggle in the field of raw materials trade by such means as the integrated programme for commodities. we support their demand for a fair and equitable link between the prices of their export commodities and those of their imported commodities from the developed countries and for the indexation of prices. we support their reasonable demands to improve trade terms for their raw materials, primary products, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, expand their markets, fix equitable and favourable prices and increase their export earnings.

we maintain that major issues concerning international monetary affairs and the question of reforming the international monetary system should be settled jointly by all countries through consultation on an equal footing. we support the demand of the developing countries for the right to take a full and effective part in decision-making on monetary affairs, and we are resolutely against the practice of a few big countries and particularly the superpowers making unilateral decisions in disregard of the interests of the numerous developing countries. in reforming the international monetary system, the interests of the developing countries should be taken into full consideration and such reform should be conducive to the development of their national economy.

we hold that economic aid to the developing countries must strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and must not be accompanied by any political or military conditions and the demand for any special privileges. such economic aid must be aimed at helping the recipient countries to develop their national economy independently and self-reliantly and not at reducing them to dependence. loans to developing countries should be interest-free or low-interest. delayed interest payment and amortization, or even reduction and cancellation of debts should be allowed in case of necessity. it is absolutely impermissible to take advantage of others' difficulties to press for the repayment of debts and practise extortion. we are opposed to infiltration and control under the guise of aid.

we hold that technology transferred to the developing countries must be practical, efficacious, economical and convenient for use. all unreasonable restrictions and obstacles imposed by developeed countries on the transfer of technology

to developing countries must be removed. the experts and other personnel dispatched to the recipient countries have the duty to pass on technical know-how to the people there conscientiously and unreservedly and respect the laws and national customs of the countries concerned. they must not demand privileges and special amenities, let alone engage in illegal activities.

we hold that the fundamental way for the developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrain is to develop agriculture and increase food production independently and self-reliantly. furthermore, the solution of the food problem in the developing countries must be closely linked with the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and with the current struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. we are opposed to the superpower practice of monopolizing the grain trade and using it as a means for interference and the control and plunder of other countries. we are opposed to the superpower practice of selfishly stirring up troubles to upset the international grain market thereby creating difficulties for developing countries.

we hold that it is entirely proper and reasonable for the developing countries to demand a restructuring of the economic sectors of the u.n. system to meet the needs of establishing a new international economic order. we support this demand. the economic sectors of the united nations should be restructured through consultations and serious discussions on an equal footing so that the numerous developing countries may enjoy full rights therein. manipulation by the one or two superpowers must be ended.

mr. president,

the declaration and the programme of action adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its sixth special session have laid down a series of correct principles for the establishment of a new international economic order. our task now is to continue to uphold and conscientiously implement these principles. we believe that so long as the third world countries close their ranks, unite with all the forces that can be united with and wage a common struggle, they will certainly win new and greater victories in the struggle to destroy the old international economic relations, establish a new international economic order, safeguard their independence and sovereignty and develop their national economy. the chinese delegation is ready to join others in the efforts for the achievement of positive results at this session.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Minister of Education Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

dr. luis manuel penalver, venezuelan minister of education, and his wife and other five venezuelan guests concluded their visit to peking and left by air today for a tour of shanghai before leaving china. they were seen off at the airport by chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, and other leading members of departments concerned.

while in peking, minister luis manuel penalver, and other venezuelan friends had discussions on educational and medical work respectively with minister chou jung-hsin, and vice-minister chien hsin-chung of public health respectively. they visited the peking medical college, tsinghua university, the central institute for nationalities, the "evergreen" people's commune and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh Gives Reception in Warm Celebration of 30th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a reception here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests were teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central

Reproduced from best available copy.

committee and minister of foreign affairs; and fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

among the guests were also phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, vice-premier of the lao provisional national union government and minister for foreign affairs, and tiao souk vongsack, member of the l.p.f. central committee and minister of information, propaganda and tourism of the provisional national union government, who are receiving medical treatment in peking, and mme. phoumi vongvichit.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh and n.p.c. vice-chairman wu teh made speeches at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador nguyen trong vinh gave an account of the achievements of the democratic republic of viet nam in struggle and in transforming the society in all fields over the past 30 years, and the vietnamese people's victory in the struggle for complete national liberation.

"our people have won glorious victories," he said, "reconquering complete national independence and freedom, and at the same time, contributing their part to the world people's struggle against imperialism."

speaking about the vietnamese people's achievements in economic construction, the ambassador said: "there are over 1,300 factories at the central and local level of both heavy and light industry, we start to have the engineering branch and start to produce steel and iron."

"agriculture is stepped up in all fields," he added, "the output has been increasingly raised, thus opening many good prospects."

ambassador nguyen trong vinh pointed out that for a country which was a former backward colony and, furthermore, it had been subject to repeated damages of wars, therefore the achievements recorded were miraculous.

he said: "during the past 30 years, the brilliant victories that have made profound changes in our country are due to the fact that our people have perseveringly and indomitably struggled under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and our beloved leader ho chi minh.

"in the current new stage," he added, "it is the task of our people to defend the revolutionary gains, to liquidate the consequences of u.s. neocolonialism in the south, to heal the wounds of war, to rehabilitate and to develop the economy with a view to building up a peaceful, united, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam."

Reproduced from best available copy.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh spoke highly of the unity and friendship between the people of viet nam and china, and proposed a toast to the everlasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of viet nam and china.

wu teh, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, said: "on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our high salute and warm congratulations to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people.

"the democratic republic of viet nam was born amidst the flames of the struggle against imperialism. the 30 years following the independence of viet nam, during which the vietnamese people underwent tests of protracted wars, were full of victories for them. in the last dozen and more years in particular," he said, "the vietnamese people, led by the viet nam workers' party and holding high the banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win' of president ho chi minh, waged a vigorous people's war and finally defeated the u.s. imperialist aggression, toppled the puppet regime and liberated south viet nam, thus winning the splendid victory of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

"at present, the vietnamese people, filled with the joy of victory, are energetically rehabilitating and developing production to promote socialist construction, while at the same time carrying on with the task of accomplishing the national democratic revolution in south viet nam," wu teh said.

"we are sure that the vietnamese people, who have been tempered in protracted revolutionary wars, will surmount the difficulties on their road of advance and build viet nam into a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous country in not too long a period of time," he added.

"china and viet nam are neighbouring fraternal socialist countries," wu teh said, "the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound militant friendship in the long revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggression and oppression. the chinese people highly treasure this friendship because it is in the fundamental interests of the chinese and vietnamese peoples."

"we sincerely wish that the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples will grow stronger and develop continuously," wu teh said in conclusion.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, feng yung-shun,

chang hsiang-shan, tuan yun, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, sun hsiao-feng, liang chang-wu, tu hsing-yuan, su chieh, yu mei, chu chun-ho, chien hsin-chung, mu ching, shen tu, wang ping-nan and yang shou-shan.

present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade now in peking, nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other vietnamese comrades.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

DRVN Consulates-General in Three Chinese Cities Give National Day Receptions and Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

consul-general nguyen am of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, consul le quang dien of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow and the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kunming gave receptions and banquet today and yesterday to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

present at the receptions or banquet were wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; chao tzu-yang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; wang pi-cheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. kunming units; as well as other local leaders.

vietnamese documentaries were shown by the d.r.v.n. consulates-general in the three cities.

photo exhibitions on vietnamese brilliant victories in the past 30 years were held in kunming by the yunnan provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the yunnan provincial branch of the china-viet nam friendship association, and in nanning by the kwangsi regional branch of the china-viet nam friendship association.

SOVIET-US RIVALRY

Fierce Soviet-US Contention for Control of Oil Transport Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1975)

a fierce contention for controlling the oil transport line in the persian gulf-indian ocean is going on between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, in their struggle for world hegemony.

oil reserves in the persian gulf account for over 55 per cent of the world's reserves. its output in 1974 takes up about 37 per cent of the world's total output. being a very important oil supplier for the united states, west europe and japan, the region provides the u.s. with 25 per cent of its imported oil and oil products; west europe, 65 per cent; and japan, 90 per cent. oil delivered to these areas through the persian gulf and the indian ocean accounts for half of the world total transported by sea. thus, the united states views the gulf as a "vital" area, and the sea route through the gulf and the indian ocean as a "lifeline".

stalin says, "one of the principal problems now facing the world powers is the problem of oil." "oil is the vital nerve of the struggle among the world states for supremacy both in peace and in war." now as the soviet revisionist social-imperialists and the u.s. imperialists are stepping up their rivalry and preparing for an aggressive war, their contention for controlling the oil-rich gulf and the sea route becomes all the more acute.

for years the soviet union has tried to secure the mastery of the seas in the gulf and the indian ocean. in 1968, the second year the british announced their withdrawal from the east of the suez canal, the soviets lost no time to send a war ships equipped with missiles to the indian ocean up to the gulf and then a fleet was permanently stationed there. last year, the soviet union sent its helicopter carrier "leningrad" to cruise in the indian ocean for the first time. it claims to have the right to maintain a naval force in the ocean to match with the naval forces and bases of other countries as the ocean is vital to its interests. since its presence in the ocean in 1968, the soviet fleet has increased its workdays year by year. in 1974, the figures reached more than 8,000, four times more than the figures of the u.s. naval force in the indian ocean. meanwhile, the number of calls made by soviet warships on the ports of the coastal countries increased from 42 times in 1968 to 153 in 1973. in 1974, it made 50 calls on a port alone to which it attaches great importance.

the alarming speed of the soviet expansion in the ocean shows what the soviet union has sought in the indian ocean is not a balance for confrontation but a supremacy in the contention.

the persian gulf and the indian ocean are far from the soviet union. it is difficult for the soviets to solve the supply problem of their fleet there. public opinion of many third world countries expose that the soviet social-imperialists have sought the lease of military bases from the gulf and the indian ocean countries either by coercion or by inducement and pressure combined to get the facilities of the strategically important ports of these countries. an article carried in the philippine paper "the orient news" on may 19 says, "the soviet union is grabbing military bases in the indian ocean under the signboard of 'socialism'. with a smile of 'friendship' and 'equality', it expresses first of all willingness to 'help' the coastal countries 'develop their fishery' and build port facilities and then asks for supply and refuelling facilities for soviet warships. once soviet influence is established, it will never retreat." up till now, the soviet union has obtained the right to use a dozen ports of the coastal countries and equipped some of the ports with important military installations to turn them into its virtual military bases.

the soviet military presence in the gulf and the indian ocean is a component part of its contention with the united states for world domination. its strategic aim is to threaten and control the oil lane from the gulf to the united states, west europe and japan in order to cut off these countries' oil source in time of war. this was fully demonstrated in its global naval manoeuvre last april. according to ap, more than 200 soviet warships took part in the manoeuvre and almost half of them were concentrated in three major areas on the oil route from the gulf to the west. that is in the gulf of aden "not far from the oilfields of the persian gulf"; in the indian ocean "within easy reach of the cape route used by giant tankers carrying persian gulf oil to west europe" and in the mediterranean involved in areas "cutting across the lanes leading to mideastern oil ports". the manoeuvre has provided the latest evidence of the soviet threat to the west's oil supplies, the news agency says.

the italian paper "nuova unita" stated on may 6 that the soviet presence in the indian ocean is seeking ways to "control and cut at the opportune moment the supply lines from saudi arabia, iran and other countries through which oil reaches the european community countries."

the austrian paper "arbeiter zeitung" says in a commentary that once moscow gets the control over the west supply lines in the mediterranean and from the north atlantic to the persian gulf", "the western countries will be blackmailed politically at any time."

the other superpower reacted strongly at the soviet union's frenzied avarice for the persian gulf and the indian ocean. the u.s. defence department emphasized, "we have become increasingly dependent on the oil which is constantly moving in tankers along the sea lanes in the indian ocean." and adding, "most of the industrialized world is dependent on the flow of petroleum out of the persian gulf. the domination of the oil resources of the persian gulf area would dramatically alter the configuration of world politics." it further declared that the united states would "take the necessary countermeasures" in face of the soviets' expanded presence in the persian gulf and indian ocean. these statements of the united states indicate its preparedness for a desperate struggle to retain the control of these waters. in fact, the united states has since 1972 strengthened its naval capacity in the indian ocean and persian gulf, putting the u.s. armed forces in this area and areas adjacent to it under the command of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces in the pacific. during the two and half years since 1973, it has sent task force into the indian ocean on eight occasions. toward the end of 1974, the u.s. aircraft carrier "constellation" sailed into the persian gulf via the indian ocean, apparently the first american vessel of this type to have entered the gulf in 26 years. and in january this year, the 85,000-ton american nuclear aircraft carrier "enterprise" ploughed into the indian ocean for a show of force. to counter the soviets' securing of certain ports for setting up military installations along the indian ocean coast, the united states is also speeding up establishment of its naval and air bases, the largest of which is at diego garcia in the middle of the indian ocean. not long ago u.s. congress announced that the extension plan of the base had had its approval. this forecasts further intensified duel in this area between the two superpowers.

the contention of these two big powers has stirred up the waves and clouds in and over the gulf and the indian ocean and has caused concern and worries among the littoral countries. but the wheel of histroy does not move along the track the two have designed. at present, new developments are worth noticing. the persian gulf countries proposed that "they must make this region free from any foreign interference." many coastal countries of the indian ocean have put up the just demand to make the indian ocean a "peace zone". all these will serve as great blows to the two superpowers. the ugly features of the soviet social imperialists, who labelled themselves as the "natural ally" of the third world, are being recognized by the world people. last june when the soviet warships were arbitrarily manoeuvring in the waters of the democratic yemen outside the aden port, an aden newspaper article says, "we don't welcome any guest with warships", because it means "letting the wolf in through the back door while repelling the tiger through the front gate."

Reproduced from best available copy.

the people of the persian gulf and the indian ocean countries are awakening. through protracted and tortuous struggle against hegemony, they will certainly conquer the vicious waves stirred up by the two superpowers and bring about a bright spring.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X751231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680